THE BEST" ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE
IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.
Sold in 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins.
Once used, always used.—Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester.
Awarded 57 PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for the superior excellence of their Carbolic Preparations.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,000—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1893.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
† ASSAM	3200	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th "
ASSAM	3200	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5345	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
B. HYDASPES	2906	450	E. Gordon	25th "
† ASSAM	3200	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

12th July. 26th July.
9th August. 23rd August. 6th Sept.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Feliner	3,878	600	1st August,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,867	300	6th July 1893.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Aug. "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,841	500	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 1, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	5th August.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers. Has Electric Light throughout.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 23, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 12th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 9th July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 6th July, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,534 tons, on the 7th July calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th July, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia,

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of July.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th July, 1893. Agents.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	330
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપટુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

ALLCOCK'S FISHING TACKLE.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

RODS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
General Rod, 14 feet, in partitioned bag, bronzed fittings, 5 joints, 3 tops, each.	19 0	20 0
Do. 4 tops, superior, each	23 0	26 0
Hickory Rod, 12 feet, in partitioned bag, 4 joints, upright rings, 2 tops for spinning, extra finish	15 0	17 0
Do. do. extra superior finish, each.	19 0	21 8
Fly Rod, 12 feet, in partitioned bag, 4 joints, spare top, solid butt, with landing handle brazed, each	16 0	18 0
Do. hollow butt, double brazed, superior Greenheart, no landing net handle, each	23 0	26 0
Mahseer or Salmon, 18 feet, in partitioned bag, 4 joints, 2 tops, hollow butt, superior, each	33 0	37 0
Do. do. 15 feet, each	22 0	25 0
Sea Fishing Rods, 2 joints, with pulley and ring, each	4 8	5 0

REELS.

Reels, bronzed, with secret checks and revolving plate, best quality—

Size	2½,	3,	3½,	4,	4½	inches.
Cash	Rs. 8-8.	10-0,	11-0,	12-12,	15-0	each.
Credit	Rs. 9-8,	11-4,	12-8,	14-4,	17-0	each.

Reels, brass, with secret checks—

Size	2½,	3,	3½,	4,	4½ 5	inches.
Cash	Rs. 5-8,	6-8,	8-8,	10-8,	12-0, 13-0	each.
Credit	Rs. 6-4,	7-4,	9-8,	11-12,	13-8, 14-12	each.

LINES.

Best Plated Silk—		Nos.	1·2/0,	1·1/,	1·4/,	1·6/
In Lgths., 60 yds...	Cash ...Rs.		7-8,	6-0,	4-0,	2-4
	Credit, Rs.		8-8,	6-12,	4-8,	2-8
Do. 80...	Cash ...Rs.		10-8,	7-8,	5-4,	3-0
	Credit. Rs.		12-0,	8-8,	6-0,	3-6
Do. 100...	Cash ...Rs.		12-4,	10-0,	6-12,	3-8
	Credit Rs.		13-8,	11-4,	7-8	4-0

STANDARD WATERPROOF BRAIDED SILK LINES.

		Standard B.	Standard A.
In lgths. 60 yds. each	Cash ...Rs.	9 8	11 4
	Credit ... "	10 12	12 8
Do. 80 " "	Cash ... "	12 0	15 0
	Credit ... "	13 4	17 0
Do. 100 " "	Cash ... "	14 0	18 8
	Credit ... "	16 0	20 8

Standard A, extra strong for Mahseer.
Also, the Manchester Cotton Twine Spinning Company's Lines.

BAITS, TRACES, HOOKS, FLIES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"TRESSES LIKE THE MORN."—MILTON.

KEMP AND CO.'S
PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
SHAMPOO LIQUOR, Re. 1-8 and Re. 2-8.
SANATIVE HAIR WASH, Rs. 2.
ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR LOTION, Re. 1-8.
ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR WASH, Re. 1-8.
ARNICA HAIR LOTION, Rs. 2-8.
BRILLIANTINE, Re. 1-8.
GLYCERINE AND LIME POMADE, Re. 1-8.
ERASMUS WILSON'S POMADE, Re. 1-8.
TRUE BEAR'S GREASE, Rs. 2.
TRUE TIGER'S GREASE, Rs. 2.
CIRCASSIAN HAIR DYE, Rs. 2.
AMERICAN BAY RUM, Re. 1-4.
PERFUMED HAIR OIL, As. 12 and Re. 1-4.
ROSEATE HAIR OIL, As. 12 and Re. 1-4.
GLYCERINE AND LIME JUICE, Re. 1.
CANTHARIDINE OIL, Re. 1-4.
COCOANUT HAIR OIL, Re. 1.
MARROW POMADE, Re. 1.
CASTOR OIL POMADE, Re. 1.
PETROLEUM POMADE, Re. 1.
VASELINE POMADE, Re. 1.
SICILIAN DEPILATORY, Re. 1-8.
LANOLINE POMADE, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER
Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only Vegetable Remedy, free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay. WITH COUGH AND COLD?

FOR Rs. 24.

MESSRS. ASQUITH, LORD, and WHITMORE will supply a well-made "LIGHT WEIGHT" Fancy Striped Flannel Suit (Lounge Coat and Trousers) for wear during the present Season.
The best VALUE IN INDIA.

ASQUITH, LORD, & WHITMORE,
TAILORS, BOMBAY.

MISS WATSON,
BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,
IS now SHOWING a PRETTY SELECTION of
New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs.	32	8
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	"	37	8
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	"	3	8 extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

All Wool Crepon Costumes	Rs.	35	0
Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to	"	55	0

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

DHOBIE'S ITCH CURED.

HERMIT'S SATARANA SALVE	HERMIT'S AQUA INDICA
Has fairly won the name of "Ringworm Specific." One or two applications cure entirely this annoying Disease. As. 6.	Is a purely Vegetable Extract, employed in the cure of Dhobie's Itch and allied disorders of the Skin. It does not stain Clothes, nor irritate the Skin. As. 6.

23, HUMMUM ST., { MADON, SONS & CO., } FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

GENUINE SALE
OF SURPLUS STOCK
AND
SOILED GOODS,
JULY 3RD TO 15TH.

RIBBONS.	HOSIERY.	LACES.
GLOVES.	UNDERLINEN.	CORSETS.
BOOTS & SHOES.	COLLARS.	TIES.

Ladies with families will find this an exceptional opportunity of buying some very cheap parcels, and an early visit is requested.

FOR CASH ONLY.

APPROVED WATCHES.
CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their Prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in Strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved and engine-turned Cases, with Key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAVE YOU NOTICED
That when you Smoke a Pipe of Gold Flake imported into India, the first few Puffs are fragrant enough, but when you get

WELL INTO THE PIPE

The taste changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobaccos IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.

TRY FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO,
Which is Guaranteed
ABSOLUTELY
PURE.
It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

JUST ARRIVED.

GENTLEMEN'S
BAG TOP CAPS.

VICUNNAS.
HARRIS TWEED.
VELVET CORD.
BLUE SERGE.
HOMESPUNS.

BEST FINISH, SILK LINED.

THORPE AND CO.,
HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
BOMBAY.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price-List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

A GRAND BAZAAR

IN AID OF A FUND FOR REPAIRS TO THE ORPHANAGE BUILDING

WILL BE HELD

IN THE TOWN HALL

ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, 7TH, 8TH, AND 9TH DECEMBER, 1893.

Further particulars in future Advertisements.

Contributions and Work which are earnestly solicited will be gladly received by—

Mrs. McKENZIE, The Rock, Mazagon.
Mrs. RAPTY, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill.
Mrs. STIVEN, Nepean Sea Road.
Mrs. SPENCER, Land's End, Malabar Hill.

or by

D. M. INGLIS,
Honorary Secretary, Bazaar Sub-Committee.

Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 6th July, 1893.

"INDIA AIR PURIFIER"

Is in the form of a handsome Tablet intended to be hung near the ceiling, for destroying foul air that ascends. Is a perfect deodoriser and a safeguard against Infectious Diseases. Re. 1.

23, Hummum St. } MADON, SONS & Co., { Fort, Bombay.

Opposite Sirdar's Buildings.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12.
Single Copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

A LARGE QUANTITY of unserviceable Railway Stores, such as Hardware, Tools of sorts, Screw Jacks, Permanent Way Materials, Trollies and Trolley Wheels, Steel Scrap, Steel and Teak Sleepers, Door and Window Frames and Shutters, Lamps, Empty Casks, Office Furniture and other miscellaneous articles will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the General Stores, Hubli, commencing from MONDAY, the 17th July, 1893, at 10 A.M. precisely.

N.B.—Terms strictly cash.

H. WEIR,
Officiating Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Hubli, 3rd July, 1893.

POPULAR BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGES,

For the relief of Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. As. 10 only.

COMPOUND GLYCERINE THROAT JUJUBES.

Composed chiefly of Glycerine, Tannin and Cayne; most effective in Sore Throat, Husky Voice, Hoarseness, Cold, Cough, and other affections of the Throat. As. 12 only.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
FORT, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WHY SUFFER WITH ASTHMA?

GO and Buy a Bottle of Munk's Magnetic Asthma Balsam; use it when you are troubled with this distressing disease and allied disorders of the Chest and Lungs. It attacks the very seat of the disease, and brings relief for you in five minutes; is the only Rational Remedy of the age. Dr. Bartholow says: "It gives relief in a few minutes and the relief is permanent." Price 2s. 9d., or Rs. 2 per Bottle.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe. The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort,

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:

65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, K[illegible]OY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACC[illegible] BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHA[illegible]

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. Interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Ag. Manager.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.
Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Tohar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 46.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 4, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Ezrpt. of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TEAS! TEAS!! Fresh Consignments! Fresh Consignments!! The Cheapest and Best Teas, Superior to any previous consignments, to be had now at the well known and only Tea Emporium in Bombay. Come or apply sharp to MORTON, MAJU & CO., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, who has been Educated in France and Germany, has OPENED an EVENING CLASS, in the Fort, for Students desiring to learn French and German. Terms moderate. Excellent references. Apply to "THEO.," care of this Office.

B. D. MOTIWALA'S well-known Cough Pills, Dysentrodyne, Diarrhœa Drops, Tooth Powder, Dinner Pills, Ringworm Powder, Pile Specific and Ointment, Pulmonic Powder, Laxative Conserve and Poor Man's Friend Ointment can be had Wholesale and Retail of B. D. MOTIWALA and Co., 18, Church Gate Street, Fort.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!! A most Splendid Selection of Dressed & Undressed Dolls, in the Newest Style, at Lowest Prices. Also a large Variety of Children's Toys, consisting of Blocks, Drums, Engines, Railways, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Provisions.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street, a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders. Nice Airy Rooms. First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

BEST WHISKIES of the Day!! Mackay's Cocktail and Old Silent Whisky, each Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 28. The mildest Whisky produced in Glasgow. Brown's Four Crowns' Whisky in Flat Bots., each Rs. 2-4; per doz. Rs. 25-8. Sole Importers, PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

LOST.—In or near the Apollo Hotel, Fox Terrier Bitch, White with Black and Tan Marks. Answers to name of "DECCO." Name and Address of Owner on Collar. Finder will be rewarded on bringing same to C. F. LEVICK, Chartered Bank.

FIRST CLASS Rooms to let, top floor, Elphinstone Circle, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

OUR WOOD CARVINGS from Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Saharanpore, Nagina, Behra and Burmah, in Easels, Screens and Small Tables are a Speciality.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

COFFEE!—Try our COFFEE without fear. It can be RETURNED if not APPROVED. Despatch your orders without fear, for you can not be DECEIVED.—EDWARDS and Co., No. 12, Tamarind Lane Fort. (opposite Sirdar's Mansions).

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NEW FRENCH PERFUMES, Large Variety, 2 oz. Stoppered Bottles, Rs. 2, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED to PURCHASE a Boiler, Engine Finisher, Pumps, &c., for a Nasmyth Wilson's Press in Bombay or Outstation.—Apply to "P." care of this paper.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Victoria Road, Byculla Comfortable, Cool, and Retired Quarters, with Board at Moderate Charges.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious" &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re.1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including postage.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap. Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 25, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld. Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.—

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong grey pony, 13·2, very quiet.
1 " pony cart, in good order, the property of Lieut. Cox.
1 lady's side saddle, in good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria with serviceable coach-box.
1 " palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 chesnut Arab galloway, goes well in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES AND PIECE-GOODS.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned, at Apollo Street, opposite the Imperial Bank of Persia, an invoice of China and Japanese curiosities and piece-goods, consisting of embroidered shawls, plain and embroidered handkerchiefs, sarees, gunges, bronze plates, real China and Japanese vases, wall plates, screens, large jars, cups and saucers, ash plates, shells, satsuma vases, fans, bamboo blinds, ivory-worked board, silk cushions, bronze inkstands, and teapots.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION OF UNCLAIMED AND LOST LUGGAGE AT THE LOST PROPERTY OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a quantity of unclaimed and lost luggage, also on risk and expense of P. K. Karani, Elloji, J. A. Carhala, or whomsoever it may concern:—1 box containing clocks.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 20th, and SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11-30 a.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Queen's Road, "Magdala House, Poona, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate ebony wood cottage piano by "John Brinsmead and Sons," London, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, English brass table and hanging kerosine lamps, very rich fulcaries and silk sadis and English chintz curtains, Dada and Jumboo cloth, jail-made carpets, English brass bedsteads, ollimanstores, wines, linen, a bay Arab pony 5 years old, lately bought from the stable, 1 young Kattiawar cow, a lawn tennis ground wire net and posts, valuable garden, &c., the property of the late Lieut-General Sir JOHN HUDSON, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, July 7, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Crawford Markets, the valuable and handsome substantial teak and blackwood household furniture, of the latest design, best plate ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Earnst Kaps, imported by Rose and Co., gas chandelier pictures, Brussels carpets, rich table ornaments, large size cooking stove, choice plants in China pots, etc., the property of P. C. Higgins, Esq., who has retired on pension.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Edward Noronha and D. J. Vas, the whole of the stock-in-trade and fixtures of Messrs. Edward and Co., Tea merchants, consisting of tea in packets and bulk, cigars, cupboards, show cases, sideboards, screens, chairs, table, signboards, empty tins, &c.

The property will be on view on and after Saturday, the 8th instant.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

On account and at the risk of Kalidas Javerchund.
ex s. s. Maria Valerio.

T.—H. B. C.—1031. 5301-5—5 cases Venetian gold stones.
ex s. s. Gottardo.

T.—H. B. C.—1351. 5506-8.—3 cases Venetian gold stones.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Manohorlal Mahesdass of Delhi—
2712—3239-93.—2 cases, gold brocaded gauze.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand mail-phaeton.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF DYED DRILLS AND PRINTS.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Pooranchund and Permasseridass of Cawnpore.

R A
C 139 1284—1 case 40 pieces dyed drills.
H & Co
" 1279—1 case 62 pieces white ground shirting prints.
C 101 1278—1 case 62 " " "

SALE OF BALLAST STONES.

Under instructions from the Administrators and Administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Doobash, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sewree Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m.—

4 large heaps of ballast stones, and at the Jackeria Bunder, Sewree—

1 heap of ballast stones in lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, Marine Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome substantial-made blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, crockery, and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Brussles, carpets, windproof lamps, &c., the property of A. J. BENNETT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE of valuable landed properties in Narron Dhooroo Street and on the Parel Road, close to the Great Eastern Mill.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the respective premises on the dates hereunder mentioned, by order of the mortgagees Khata Manjee & Co., and on account and at the risk of the estates of the late Sha Munmohundas Girdhurdas and Sha Girdhurdas Munordas, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of November, 1892, the following landed properties:—

On TUESDAY, the 18th day of July, 1893, at 4 P.M.

All that piece of Fuzundaree ground, with the messuage or dwellinghouse and premises which have been partly pulled down, situate on the western side of Narron Dhooroo Street, outside the Fort, in the city and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 70 feet in length and 10 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street Nos. 68 and 70 and ward No. 895, and bounded on the east by the aforesaid Narron Dhooroo Street, on the west by the Sweepers' passage, on the north by the house formerly of Pestonjee Dhunjee and now of Shunker Damodhur Simpi, and on the south by the house formerly of Khatry Jeswamam Dayaram, and now of Bhimjee Ramjee.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1893, at 4 P.M.

All that piece of leasehold land or ground with the two several messuages, tenements, or chawls, and dwelling-houses, hereditaments, and premises situate on the eastern side of the road leading from Byculla to Parel Road, outside the Fort, in the city and sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 6254 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 222 and 1257, and new Survey No. 12745, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 17 B, and now under street No. 15 and ward No. 7460, and street No. 16 and ward No. 7461 (1), and bounded on the east by the public passage and property of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the compound wall of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, and on the south by the property of Ramchund Narun, and now of Vydina Cassam, and the same premises has been in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT MACHINERY.

Under instructions from N. Fatahally, Esq., and on account of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., at Mody Bay, Fort, next to the Boyd's Ice Factory—

A large quantity of electric light machinery, consisting of electric light dynamos arc and incandescent lamps, electric chandeliers, insulators, lamp-posts, and other electric light accessories.

The above machinery will be on view 6 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 7, 1893.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 5, per year.

NOTICES.

A GENERAL MEETING of those interested in the formation of the PROPOSED ASSOCIATION for encouraging Athletics in the Educational Institutions of Bombay, will be held on FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 5-30 P.M., in the Elphinstone High School. Every one sympathising with the movement is invited to attend.

E. M. H. FULTON.
A. GOLDWYER LEWIS.
D. J. TATA.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

NOTICE BY THE COLLECTOR OF TINNEVELLY.

TINNEVELLY CHANK FISHERY.

SEALED TENDERS will BE RECEIVED at the Port Office, Tuticorin, by the Superintendent of Pearl Fisheries up to 4 P.M., of SATURDAY, the 15th July, 1893, for the PURCHASE of the CHANK SHELLS FISHED during 1892-93 and 1893-94.

2.—The Tender should state the rate per 1,000 Shells, and must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 2,000.

Tinnevelly, Collector's Office, 8th June, 1893.

THE "GOLDEN VALE" POLKA.

PERFORMED with brilliant success before H. R. H. The DUCHESS of TECK by the 3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal) Position Artillery Band, and COMPOSED and ARRANGED for the PIANOFORTE by J. Clifford Jordon, late of 34, Charlotte Street, Plumstead, S. W., and formerly Bandmaster of the 9th B. I., will be forwarded post free for Re. 1-6.

Mr. Jordon also has pleasure in inviting subscriptions for a forthcomming publication of his, comprising 12 original Songs, at Rs. 2 per copy. Intending subscribers should have their names registered at once, and so secure the work at half cost.

Finally, Mr. Jordon desires to announce that he is now open to accept an engagement as Bandmaster to a Regiment, Native Prince, or Nobleman; and, meanwhile, he undertakes to Tune Pianofortes, and give lessons in Singing and Rhetoric upon very reasonable terms.

Apply, 6, CASTLE STREET, Bangalore.

J. NEUBERG,

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY FOR THE WELL-KNOWN BASEL MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS OF MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

		Rs. a. Each			Rs. a. Each
5½ feet by 5½ feet.		3 4	7 feet by 9 feet		7 0
5½ " " 7½ "		4 0	7 " " 10 "		8 0
6 " " 6 "		4 0	7 " " 12 "		9 8
6 " " 8 "		5 6	7 " " 14 "		11 0
6 " " 9 "		6 0	7½ " " 7½ "		6 4
6½ " " 6½ "		4 8	7½ " " 10 "		8 8
6½ " " 9 "		6 12	7½ " " 12 "		10 4
6½ " " 10 "		7 8	7½ " " 14 "		12 0
6½ " " 12 "		9 0	7½ " " 18 "		15 8
6½ " " 6½ "		4 14	8½ " " 8½ "		7 4
6½ " " 8 "		6 0	8½ " " 10 "		8 14
6½ " " 9 "		6 12	8½ " " 20 "		17 12
6½ " " 10 "		7 8	8½ " " 24 "		21 4
6½ " " 12 "		9 0	8½ " " 8½ "		8 0
7 " " 7 "		5 8	9 " " 9 "		9 8
7 " " 8 "		6 5	10 " " 3½ "		4 0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

		Rs. a. Each			Rs. a. Each.
5 feet by 5 feet,		2 2	6 feet by 12 feet,		6 0
5 " " 6 "		2 8	7 " " 7 "		4 2
5 " " 7½ "		3 2	7 " " 9 "		5 4
5½ " " 5½ "		2 9	7 " " 10 "		6 0
5½ " " 7½ "		3 8	7 " " 12 "		7 4
5½ " " 11 "		5 3	7½ " " 7½ "		4 8
6 " " 6 "		3 0	7½ " " 9 "		5 10
6 " " 7 "		3 8	7½ " " 10½ "		6 9
6 " " 8 "		4 0	7½ " " 12 "		7 8
6 " " 9 "		4 8	7½ " " 15 "		9 6
6 " " 10 "		5 0	7½ " " 18 "		11 4
6 " " 11 "		5 8	7½ " " 20 "		12 8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.	Rs. as. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4 6	18 inches square, ...	3 0 / 3 6
20 " " ...	4 8	20 " " ...	3 12 / 3 14
22 " " ...	5 4	22 " " ...	4 6
24 " " ...	5 8	24 " " ...	4 12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

Per yard.		Per yard.
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide 0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.

STOUT HONEY-COMB PATTERN.

Prime Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
24 by 36 inches.....	6 4	32 by 72 inches.....	8 0
32 by 32 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	8 0
32 by 45 "	10 0	34 by 45 "	10 8
32 by 54 "	12 0	34 by 72 "	17 0

Second Quality

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches.....	6 0	32 by 54 inches.....	10 0
32 by 45 "	8 0	34 by 34 "	6 8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

STRIPED PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.
28 by 36 inches.....	6 0	28 by 36 inches.....	6 8
34 by 34 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	7 8
34 by 45 "	9 8	34 by 45 "	10 0
34 by 54 "	11 0	34 by 54 "	11 8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.

READY MADE.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3 4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3 8
27 by 36 " stout	4 8	22 by 36 " blue check	3 12

Kitchen Towelling, 4½ annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
For Single Cots, 7½ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4 8	For Double Cots, 7½ by 7½ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7 8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each.....	5 0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each.....	8 0
White, with red border on 4 sides.....	6 0	Red, fringed on sides, each.....	9 12

TOILET TABLE COVERS; D'OYLEYS AND SHEETING.

GINGHAMS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS AND COTTON TWEEDS.

Patterns and Prices forwarded on Application to

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 22½ Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London

MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteln E. Ysiarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Liagen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS RECENTLY ARRIVED.

T. HINE & Co.'s BRANDIES.

T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY.

A very Superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India,

At Rs. **120-0-0** per dozen Quarts.

T. HINE & CO.'S PALE* BRANDY,
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
At Rs. 48-0-0 per dozen Quarts.

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
(Opposite the Bombay Bank, Bank Street)
OR
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE,
33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	10,000	Rs. 200	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	£9
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	2.0

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	4,500	1,000	20	1,400
Alliance	1,800	00	all	Rs. 25	490
Anglo-Indian	1,365		100	5	72
Ballarpur S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	1	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	30	615
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	350
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	360
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	600
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,030
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,800	1,000	Rs. 40	890
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	670
Cotton Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	630
Cowrie Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	400
Dowal Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	390
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	600
Empress Mills	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	600
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	400
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Hingughat	700	600	500	40	680
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,140
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	12	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	600
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshedji Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	190
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	500
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	600	200	all	20	500xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	625
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	174
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	550
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,300
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,505
Manockjee Petit	6,000	0	250	6	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,850
Maharaja Mysore Co.	4,50	100	100	12 p.c. g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	400
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,500
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	980
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 60	980
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,310
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	565xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	435
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Vishnukar Lukhmidas Kapoor C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria	550	1,000	1,000	25	250
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

			guar.	
G. I. P. R Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	

PRESS COMPANIES

			Yearly,	Rs
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	...
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10
Braul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	600	200	200	16
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	20
Colaba	2,500	1,880	1,880	20
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd
English Press and Manfg	400	250	...	130
Fort	515	2'500	2,500	Rs. 35
French	300	500	all	100
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	50
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 17
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20
Sassoon	300	500	500	20
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	00	25
Sind	400	2,000	750	35
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35
Surat City				75
Times Co., Ld	375	200	all	...
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ Ord.	1,000	200	10	270
	{ Prf.	750	50	7½	190
Back Bay Baths		500	50	12	40
Badhan Pile		5,000	100	10	97
apty Brothers		6,625	200	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.		1,250	100	Nil.	100 no s
Bombay Fire Insurance		In Liquidation			
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation		1,000	2,500	1,500	270 4,200
Do. New Issue.		500	375	625	67½ 1,075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.		1,250	100	100	ex div 2 78xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.		600	600	600	3 pr. ct. 63
Bombay Flour Mill		1,000	500	500	Rs. 25 200
Deccan Ice Co.		1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct. 15
Deccan Paper Mills		1,000		500	5 pr. ct. 300
Delhi and Northern India					
Flour Mills		1,500	200	200	Rs. 14 180
Geyser & Co., Ld.		500	100	70	... 70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn		5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct. 16½
John Roberts & Co.		1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct. 125
Kemp & Co.		4,000	200	175	div 23½ 316
Kurrachee Landing		600	500	300	30 190
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.		3,500	100	100	Nil. 31
Marks & Co., Ld.		000	100	100	Rs. 16 93xd
Napier Hotel Co		2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct. 50
Napier Foundry		1,000	100	200	... 65
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance		5,000	200	80	12 pr. c. 190
Orient al Loan		5,000	20	20	9 pr. ct. 15
Phillips & Co., Lo.		4,000	100	100	Rs. 7 85xd
Port Canning Co.		6,000	1,000	1,800	32 470
Prince of Wales Fireinsurance Co.		250	8,000	1,000	N dvd. 2,35
Rollo Mills		2,500	100	200	... 12
Scundy & Co.		1,000	100	100	9 50
Southwell and Aughlie, Ld.	Ord.	1,625	100	100	5 pr. ct. InLqdn
Do.	Prf.	1,625	100	100	10 pr. ct. 120
Thacker & Co.		2,000	500	all	60 365xd
Thacker & Co.		1,250	100	100	10 55
Telephone Co.		8,000	25	25	18½ Exd

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per cent 107-8
Four-and-a-half per cent. 99
Municipal 5 percent. Debentures 119
New Funded Loan 5 per cent. 1923 ..... nom.
City of Paris Loan ..... nom.
Port Trust Bonds 104
New Loan 103½

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Proposed Association for Encouraging Athletics in Bombay Schools, Elphinstone High School, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.
Amateur Theatrical Entertainment, Skating Rink.

VESSEL AR RIVED.—The steamer Kt. Templar arrived on the 5th from Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Burdon (s), for Karachi ; Henry Bolckow (s), Persian Gulf ; Dragoman (s), Antwerp ; and Thisbe (s), Trieste, &c.

POLO.—There will be polo, to-day, at 5-15 p.m., (weather permitting).

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Dragoman and Thisbe left the dock yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club at, and after dinner, on Monday (weather permitting).

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.—The name of Mr. Bhaskarrao Balcrishnajee Pitale was inadvertently omitted from the list of gentlemen attending H. E. the Governor's levee, held in Poona, on Saturday last.

A JUROR FINED.—Yesterday, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Mr. Lalloobhai Dharamdas, who did not appear to serve on the common jury, was fined in the sum of Rs. 100.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Nizam, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Friday, th 7th instant.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—About two feet of the Warden Road sunk yesterday morning, at about 2 o'clock, on account of heavy rain.—A cocoanut tree in the compound of the fire-brigade, stationed at Gamdevi Road, was blown down by the force of the wind.

REPORTED THEFT.—Khuba Virchand, a shopkeeper at Bhoiwada, reports to the police, that on the morning of Wednesday last, while he was bathing in the Mombadavi Tank, some one removed his silver watch with a gold chain attached, four currency notes for Rs. 10 each, and Rs. 10 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 140, from the pocket of his coat, which he had left on the wall of the tank with other clothes, before going to bathe.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—The following will play to-day, on the Cooperage, at 5-30 o'clock :—Colors.—H. F. Cleveland, T. Waller, Cave, F. Waller, Fischer, Vines, S. S. Roberts, Troup, Dowley, Hammond, J. Roberts, E. Good, Whiddett, Booth, O, J. Peile, and Burrows. White.—M. Reid, Johnson, Boyle, T. Reed, Kelly, Babington, Clark, Fido, Buchanan, Bloodwell, Aldridge, Capt. Ewbank, Greene, and Grimston. Any other members desiring to play are requested to turn up.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Col. F. Ryley and Officers the Band of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting).

Overture.....Margherita D'Anjou.....Meyerbeer
Ballet Music...The Men of Prometheus ..Beethoven
Valse .....Vision .....Waldteufel
Mazurka .....Die Tanzerde Muse .....Strauss
Aria .....L'Assedio di Arlem .....Verdi
Galop .....La Fanfare .....Faust

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting) :—

March.....Ma Mie Rosette.....Kappey.
Overture.....Crown Diamonds ..Auber.
Song.....Standchen .....F Schubert.
Valse .....Vision.....Waldteufel
Selection (From the Suite)..Bal Costume.....Rubinstein.
Polka .....Trocadero.....E Vanden.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FALL FROM A SCAFFOLDING.—Mahadeo Dhondoo, a labourer, aged about twenty-five years, was, on Wednesday last, conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the left wrist and other injuries to his back and chin, caused by his having accidentally fallen from a scaffolding, erected in front of a house, in Dhoka Gully.—Dhalloo Alloo and Mahadoo Pandoo, aged about fifty-five and twenty-seven years, respectively, were engaged in erecting a scaffolding in front of a house, situated at the junction of Grant and Duncan Roads, when the scaffolding gave way precipitating both of them to the ground, a distance of about twelve feet. Both men sustained injuries to their bodies, which necessitated their removal to the Hospital.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE ABKARI ACT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yestarday, Mr. E. Critchell, an Inspector of Abkari, placed Narayen Essoo, a Bhundari, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of selling two bottles of toddy without a license from the Collector of Abkari. The accused in his defence urged that the abkari peon came to his hut, at Mahim, on Wednesday last, and asked him for some toddy, which he at first refused to give but the peon having insisted, he complied with his demand, and gave him two bottles of toddy and when the Inspector came to ask for the marked coin he immediately handed it over to him. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 10, and ordered the two *chatties* of toddy seized from him to be sent to the Collector.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF COW-KILLING.—A crowded meeting of the Hindoos was held, in the Sir Mangaldas' Cloth Market, at 10 p. m., on the 3rd instant, when upwards of 2,000 persons were present, to consider the advisability of establishing a Society for the Prevention of Cow-killing. Mr. Luxmidas Khimji, J.P., was called to the chair. The chairman, after thanking the meeting for the honor done to him in calling him to the chair, exhorted those present in an effective speech to co-operate with one another in establishing the proposed Society and dwelt at length on the advantages thereof. Mr. Motilal Jamnadas, in a speech, advised the meeting to work with harmony with the Society for the Protection of Cows as the object of both the Societies was identical. It was then resolved to establish a Society, to be called "Gopalan Oopdeshak Sabha," *i.e.* the Society for Encouragement for the Preservation of Cows, of which Mr. Luxmidas Khimji was appointed chairman and Mr. Motilal Jamnadas, vice-chairman. A committee was also appointed with Messrs. Nagindas Jamnadas and Chunilal Lalloobhai Parekh as joint secretaries, and Mr. Luxmidas Bhimji as treasurer. It was also resolved that a payment of Rs. 16 should entitle persons to be life members, and ordinary members should pay a subscription of Re. 1 per annum. Mr. Chunilal Lallcobhai announced that non-Hindoos also sympathized with the movement in proof of which he stated that Mr. Nassarwanji Behramji Dustur had sent a donation of Rs. 32, that the chairman had also given a donation of Rs. 501, and Messrs. Nagindas Jamnadas and Motilal Jamnadas of Rs. 51, that about fifty had become life members on payment of Rs. 16, and that in all a sum of about Rs. 2,000 had already been subscribed on the spot to the funds of the Society. After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting was dissolved.

THEFT AT DAVID SASSOON MILLS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Ellis placed Hyder Haroonkhan, Ebrahim Ahmedsahib, and Vurdha Pudmal, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and charged the first two accused with stealing one brass skrew-cock weighing 38lbs., one brass blow-off-cock weighing 68lbs., and one brass bearing, weighing about 3lbs., of the collective value of Rs. 91, the property of David Sassoon Mills, at Chinchpoogly, and the third accused, who is a Marwaree, residing at Narelwady, with dishonestly receiving and assisting in the selling and disposing of the property, knowing the same to have been stolen. On the 23rd ultimo, the engineer of the mill missed the first two articles, which he had placed on a table in his room. He at once reported the matter to the several watchmen of the mill, and told them to keep a good look-out. The engineer then, in order to entrap the thief, placed on the same table the third article, which also the accused managed to steal. On the morning of the 3rd instant, at about 4 o'clock, the first accused was going to enter the engineer's room, when he was arrested on suspicion by a watchman. As soon as the first accused was arrested the second accused who was at the time standing outside the room, immediately made off but was subsequently arrested. Both the accused after their arrests made certain statements, which led to the arrest of the third accused, with whom the first two accused had pledged the articles for Rs. 12. The third accused, on being questioned by the police, immediately took out the articles from the ground-floor of his shop, where he had buried them for concealment. All the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate sentenced the first two accused to undergo six and three months' rigorous imprisonment, respectively, and the third accused to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to undergo two months' hard labour.

THE PROPOSED ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—As will be seen from our advertising columns, a meeting of those interested in school athletics in Bombay, is to be held this evening, in the Elphinstone High School. Up to the present time physical training has in many schools been in a very backward condition, and it is hoped that the Association, which it is now proposed to establish, will be able to do much towards improving it. There is no reason why the project should not be successful. In Madras there is a well-organized body, which promotes competition in all branches of athletics, and in Rangoon an annual athletic meeting is held, and a healthy spirit of rivalry is kept up between the different schools. No definite scheme has yet been formulated for Bombay, and the extent of the operations of the Association will, of course, depend on the measure of support accorded by the general public. It is intended to make a beginning by holding sports, at which prizes will be given to the successful competitors, and a challenge shield to the school, which obtains the greatest number of marks ; a challenge shield will also be given for an inter-school cricket competition. Later on the Association will, it is expected, be in a position to undertake a more ambitious programme, and to turn its attention to other branches of athletics. The initial difficulty and a very great one, is the want of a ground, but there are several open spaces available, and Government will, no doubt, be only too glad to assist in furthering such a deserving object. Already about twenty schools have expressed their willingness to join, and have nominated gentlemen to represent them at this evening's meeting. Influential support has been promised from outside, and publicity only is needed to swell the list of members. The preliminary proceedings will be confined to the discussion of the scheme generally, and should it be favourably received a strong committee will be appointed to frame rules and to draw up a programme for the approval of a future meeting. The chair will be taken by the Hon. Mr. Justices Fulton, who, with Mr. Beaufort and Mr. D. J. Tata, has been instrumental in bringing the matter before the public, and the resolutions, the scope of which has been defined above, will be moved by the Ven. Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis and Mr. Acworth.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. C. W. CHITTY, the Chief Judge.)

A SUIT FOR THE RECOVERY OF WAGES.

AMRATLAL NARANDASS LOHARI VS. GOSWÁMI SHRI GIRDHARLALJI MAHARAJ.

MR. PAYNE, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Dinshaw Davar.

The plaintiff, in his plaint, stated that the defendant employed him at Bombay on the 1st day of Chaiter Sud Samwat 1946, to attend to his legal business and other work for him and on his behalf at Bombay, Benares, and other places ; that he served the defendant for the period of twenty-four months, that is to say from the 1st day of Chaiter Sud Samwat 1946 to the 30th day of Maha Vud 1848 ; that for the said services the defendant agreed to pay him at the rate of Rs. 65 per mensem ; that the defendant had paid him Rs. 130 only as part payment on account of the said wages ; that there is still due from the defendant a sum of Rs. 1,430 on account of the said services. The plaintiff, therefore, prayed that the defendant might be ordered to pay him the said sum and costs of the suit, and such further and other relief as the circumstances of the case might require.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of the defendant, contended that the plaintiff was employed in Vysak Sud the 1st (20th April, 1890) and not in Chaiter as he stated in his plaint, and that he only served for three months, when he was dismissed on the 16th of July, 1890, and that his salary was at the rate of Rs. 50 per month, and not Rs. 65 as claimed, and that the sum of Rs. 150 was paid to the plaintiff as the salary for three months.

His Honour, in delivering the judgment, said that the questions for the Court to decide were : how long was the plaintiff in defendant's service, and what was the rate of his wages. The first point to consider was whether the plaintiff was right when he said he was employed in the month of Chaiter, and his solicitors letter the plaintiff claimed wages from Vysak, and when asked to explain, he said that there was a difference of one month between Benares dates and Bombay dates. This explanation was manifestly incorrect, and his Honour must hold that the plaintiff was engaged in the latter month. As to the plaintiff's rate of wages, he had called one witness, Baboo Deonathsing, who also said that the plaintiff was in the service of the Maharaja for the whole period for which he claimed, but having regard to the way in which this witness gave his evidence and to his position as a dismissed servant of the Maharaja, against whom he had also filed a suit in the High Court and having regard to the significant fact that the plaintiff had made his claim for the first time after this witness was dismissed, and that the witness's and the plaintiff's correspondence began and ceased about the same time, and that they filed their suits also about the same time, his evidence must be received with caution. The witness said that the Maharaja told him that plaintiff's wages were Rs. 65. As against that, the defendant had called the man through whom the plaintiff's services were engaged and the Chief Judge was inclined to accept his statement more so, as the plaintiff's statement, that his engagement took place at Surat, was contradicted by his own plaint. As of the period of his service his Honour must accept the defendant's version. The plaintiff seemed to have kept account up to the 9th July only, and since then he could not show a single item of account. It was true that plaintiff remained in Benares till the early part of 1891, but it did not appear that he was in the defendant's service all that time, because Baboo Deonathsing was employed on the 15th July, 1890, to do the same work, for which the plaintiff was originally employed. There was no reason why after the defendant got, what he considered a more useful man, he should keep plaintiff in his service. The plaintiff had not been able to give any satisfactory evidence of what he did for the defendant after July, 1890, and where he had tried to specify the work, and the defendant had been able effectually to contradict him. The plaintiff admitted he was paid Rs. 130, and his Honour held that he was employed only for three months, at Rs. 50 per month, and the Court was inclined to think that the present suit was filed by the plaintiff for the purpose of harassing and annoying the defendant. The Chief Judge, under these circumstances, dismissed the suit and certified Rs. 120 as professional costs of the defendant's attorneys.

THE SAWAL SINGH MURDER TRIAL.

THIS trial was resumed at Sialkote, on Monday, before Mr. Parker, Additional Sessions Judge, the Government Advocate appearing for the prosecution, and Mr. Beechy, barrister, and a local pleader, for the defence. The Commissions for the examination of Rajas Ram Singh and Sir Amar Singh were received from the Resident in Kashmir, from Gulmerg, duly executed. Raja Ram Singh said : I am the second living son of the late Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, and am Commander-in-Chief, and an honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in Her Majesty's Army, and a C. B. The witness denied that in the month of December 1890 he obtained a hundi from Jiwun Mall Lachman Dass for Rs. 10,000 on Amritsar. He also denied that two Sikhs visited him at the Palace. Raja Amar Singh said he saw a hundi and receipt, but could not read them, and that he gave them to Gholam Moyh Din. Mr. Beechy addressed the Court for three hours, and in the course of his clear and able address pointed out the illegal detention of the accused for eight months, and said that half the witnesses gave evidence in fear of similar illegalities. He analysed the evidence carefully, and submitted that there was no corroborative evidence to warrant a conviction. Mr. Sinclair replied on the whole case, and wound up with an appeal for justice for the Jammu convicts. The Judge summed up, and the assessors returned an opinion of guilty. Judgment will be given on Thursday.

THE S. S. ELBA.

THE steamer Elba, which is reported by Reuter's telegrams of yesterday to have been sunk, in collision, left Bombay on the 1st ult., for Hull, with a general cargo. She was under the command of Mr. John Cantell, and her tonnage was 1497. The following were the shippers of cargo :—Ralli Brothers, 4,416 cwts wheat ; Killick Nixon and Co., 10,656 cwts wheat ; Nansee Kairaz and Co., 10,000 cwts wheat ; David Sassoon and Co., 27,192 cwts wheat ; Finlay Muir and Co., 10,003 cwts wheat ; and O Martin and Co., 650 cwts myrabollams.

THE ESPLANADE BAND'S FUND.

THE following is a complete list of donations to the above Fund :—

	Rs.	a.
Already acknowledged	1	8
Kitty	0	3
George	1	0
Faith	0	8
Hope	0	8
Charity	0	8
Total..... Rs.	4	8

A REMARKABLE regatta is to be held at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, on August 14 and on the ten following days. The Chicago Navy is sending delegates to confer with the crews at Oxford, Cambridge, Berlin, Dublin, and Australia. Yale and Harvard will attend if foreign crews consent to appear. A gold cup will be competed for by college crews only.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE MANAGER OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday afternoon, the further hearing of the case against Clarence Arthur Ellis, lately office manager of the Church Missionary Society in Bombay, who stands charged with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of certain sums of money, belonging to the Society, was proceeded with before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Lynch, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the accused.

Vasudeo, a clerk in the employ of the Church Missionary Society, being called and further examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said that the quarterly allowance, which was paid to Rev. Mowat was Rs. 240, and it was the receipt for this allowance that he was asked to search by Mr. Peel. Witness found two vouchers, one for Rs. 240 and another for Rs. 80. He expected to find two vouchers each for Rs. 240. Witness never found the vouchers. The vouchers which he found were on the file of Abstract 1892. At the time when witness was absent from the office owing to illness he received a letter from the accused. Witness had replied to it. When witness returned to office the accused did not tell him anything about the vouchers, but Mr. Peel handed them over to him to file. To the witness' knowledge those vouchers were not amongst the papers in the drawer of his desk. The accused kept the petty cash. It was never in charge of the witness. Witness was present on the 10th of May when the safe was forced open. Witness had no knowledge as to what were the contents of the safe though he knew that cash and valuable documents were kept there. Witness had made out a list of the contents of the safe. The articles mentioned in the list were seen being taken out from the safe. Two sums of Rs. 350 and Rs. 270 were taken out of the safe by Mr. Peel. The entries in the book showed that those sums were received in December, 1892. Monies received in December should have been lodged in the Bank in December according to the rule of the office. Witness knew that certain amount of money was sent into the Bank on the 16th January, 1893. Witness took no part in preparing pay-in-slips, or their counterfoils for the above sums. The slips and counterfoils were in the handwriting of the accused. If witness was otherwise busy he did not take part in counting the money or preparing pay-in-slips. That was done by Mr. Peel and the accused. When the slips were signed by Mr. Peel the monies and the slips were taken charge of by the accused. Witness took no part that day in sending the money to the Bank. The pay-in-slip for Rs. 1-8, was written by the witness at the instruction of the accused. Witness had also filled in a counterfoil for the same. The sum of Rs. 828-11-0 entered in the cash-book, was in the accused's possession. The figure on the margin showed that the amount was sent to the Bank on the 27th March, 1893. The counterfoils of the pay-in-slips for the three sums, making up the total of Rs. 828-11-0, was prepared by the witness who had also written out the pay-in-slip for the same. Witness swore he had written out a pay-in-slip for Rs. 637-4-6. Witness did not count the money, but had prepared the slips from a memo given to him by the accused. Witness did not give the money to the peon on this occasion to take it to the Bank. A Mr. Glaskin was in the office for some time. He was brought there by the accused. He remained in the office for about three weeks. He worked under Mr. Ellis. To witness' knowledge he had nothing to do with the money business of the office. Mr. Glaskin received no pay from the Society. The collecting peons used to bring the collections to the office, and gave them to the accused, who used to put his signature against the sums received. In the accused's absence witness received money from the peons, but the accused put down his signature against the amount received when witness paid him the same. There was one book regarding the Nasik Orphanage Fund in the office. It was the accused's duty to inform the secretary that so much money was received, and then send it to the Bank. Mr. Sell was the Society's secretary before Mr. Peel. He did not know if it was Mr. Ellis' practice to inform the former secretary of the monies received in the office. It was the practice of the office to take the pass-book from the Bank, and send it to Mr. Roberts, at Nassik. Witness never prepared any pay-in-slips for the money sent into the Bank to the credit of the Nassik Fund. At the end of February last accused told the witness that he had sent the Nassik Orphanage pass-book to Mr. Roberts, at Nassik, and that witness should enter in the postage book two annas six pies as expense incurred by way of registration and postage for sending the pass-book to Nassik. Witness knew nothing about the sending or registering of the pass-book. When the safe was forced open on the 10th May the first thing that Mr. Peel took out from it was the Nassik Orphanage pass-book. It was wrapped up in a brown paper cover.

The cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Bapuji Motiram, ledger-keeper in the Bank of Bombay, being examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said that the Bank issued slip books to its constituents who, when they had any sums of money to lodge into the Bank, filled in the slips, and sent them to the Shroff with the sums to be lodged in the Bank. Witness could identify the pass-book for the C. M. S. Indian Fund account. (The pass-book was put in.) There was no entry of receipt by the Bank from the Society of Rs. 358 in the month of December. Neither were there any separate entries for two sums, namely, Rs. 233 and Rs. 125. There was no entry regarding Rs. 270 being received in December. There was also no entry of the receipt of Rs. 628 in the same month. The balance on 31st December was found correct, witness having compared the pass-book and the books in the Bank. The entries in the Bank pass-book were in witness' hand-writing. There was no entry of Rs. 108 in January or on any subsequent date as received by the Bank. The pay-in-slip, dated the 19th January, 1892, for Rs. 453-4-10, was never brought into the Bank. The sum of Rs. 453-4-10 was never received into the Bank. The two slips Rs. 101-6-6 and Rs. 50 were received on the same day, but one of them having been received after 2 o'clock it was entered in the book the next day. The sum of Rs. 637 was never received by the Bank, and the pay-in-slip for the same was never presented to the Bank. Up to the 4th May there was no entry of payment into the Bank of Rs. 341. Witness knew the accused. He saw him on the 18th May, 1893, at the Bank of Bombay. The accused handed a cheque to the witness. It was for a sum of Rs. 1,512.

Mr. Byrne objected to the witness being put questions with reference to a transaction other than that which referred to one of the three charges on which the accused was being tried.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that his questions to the witness would show the conduct of the accused during the time that Mr. Peel was making enquiries about him.

Mr. Byrne contended that the conduct of the accused with reference to the transaction quite different from those, which formed the subject of the charges and was irrelevant.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was ready to argue the point and cited authorities on the subject. He could show that it was quite relevant.

Mr. Byrne wanted time to be ready to argue the point so suddenly raised.

The Magistrate granted time to Mr. Byrne, who his Worship remarked, must have notice to be ready to argue to the point.

The evidence of Bapuji was in the meantime adjourned, and Mr. Kirkpatrick called and examined the next witness.

Mr. W. T. Lidbetter, a partner in Messrs. Lidbetter and Company, examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said that he was an auditor to the Church Mission Society. In February last he went to audit the accounts of the Society at their office, when the accused was present. According to the books there was on the 31st December, 1892, a balance of Rs. 13,262-9-6. The actual balance in the Bank pass-book was Rs. 16,101-10-10. The cheques not presented to the Bank amounted to Rs. 3,562-9-10. Therefore the real balance was Rs. 12,539-1-0. That did not correspond with the balance shown in the cash-book. There was a deficiency of Rs. 723-7-6. At the time of the audit the deficiency was found out. During the audit witness had no conversation with the accused about this deficiency. It was the balance in hand. Witness found fault with the method of keeping the books and with the way in which Bank account was kept. The books showed that the three sums of Rs. 628, Rs. 94-6-6, and Rs. 1-8 received by the Society were not sent to the Bank, as they ought to have been. Having audited the accounts witness wrote a note to Mr. Peel on the 25th of February last. Witness complained in the note that he could not find the counterfoils in the office of all the sums sent to the Bank, and suggested some alteration in the method of keeping the books.

The case was then adjourned until Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP

—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

CIVIL LITIGATION.

THAT Government makes a good thing out of civil litigation was a matter pretty well understanded of the people from time past, but the doubts that have always been felt as to whether this was a legitimate source of income, observes a contemporary, will hardly be allayed by a perusal of Mr. Registrar Gray's last published notes on the civil statements of these Provinces

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 8, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

TO

COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS

NAVIGATING BY CHRONOMETERS.

MARCKS & Co, Ld., undertake

CHRONOMETER REPAIRS,

CHRONOMETER CLEANING,

CHRONOMETER RATINGS.

They employ the best and most skilful European labour only, and we believe they are the only Firm this side of India on which the utmost reliance can be placed for perfection and accuracy of work in this Department.

CHRONOMETERS on hand, Ready Rated, for Hire or Sale.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

CHRONOMETER,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY.

THE

MADRAS CIGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SUPPLY CIGARS as under :—

NAWAB'S No. 1 Sumatra Wrappers Rs. 240 per thousand.
Do. No. 2 do. " 27-8 do.
BEEGUM'S No. 1 Indian Wrappers " 160 do.
Do. No. 2 do. " 150 do.

OFFICES : 5 Second Line Beach, Madras.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Vernal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

KHAKEE DRILL.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL, both yarn and piece-dyed, is now available at the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in both large and small quantities Regiments and large buyers liberally dealt with.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

NEW ADDRESS :

SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,

HUMMUM STREET.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON." A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

In the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK

OF

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS :—

Page.
1-2 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY.—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE.—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.—LATE NEWS.
3-4-5-6 THE WEEK.
7 Reviews—The Bombay Mills—MILITARY NEWS.
8 Sad Boating Fatality in Bombay Harbour—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—The Rangoon Riots.
9-10-11 The Closing of the Mints—Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Sad Death of a Ship's Master.
12 The Currency Problem—SPORTING NEWS : Cricket Match at Ganeshkhind—Bombay Gymkhana—Ganeshkhind vs. Kirkee—MADRAS.
13 Bombay Port Trust—Ministering Children's League—Bank of Bengal—FRONTIER NEWS.
14 LEADING ARTICLES : The Report of the Herschell Committee—The Depreciation of Silver.
15 LEADING ARTICLE : The Exorbitant Home Charges.
16 LEADING ARTICLES : The Mortality of Indian Pilgrim to Mecca—France and Siam.
17 LEADING ARTICLE : The Adventures of a Memsahib.
18-19-20 Third Criminal Sessions—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDE AND PUNJAB.
21-22 The Disputed Carriage Case—Municipal Standing Committee—High Court.
23 BENGAL—Bombay Season Reports.
23-24 ARMY ORDERS : General Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bombay Army Orders—OFFICIAL GAZETTES : Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Provincial Gazettes.
25 Shipping Intelligence—Railway Traffic Returns—Bank Reports.
26-27 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.
28 ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 6.

ABUNDANT rain has fallen here again during the last few days, and accounts of the progress of the monsoon in the districts are generally of a favourable tenor. The effects of the shock sustained by trade at the beginning of last week by the dislocation of the existing monetary system in this country have not yet disappeared ; and very pessimistic views with regard to future trade with China have been pretty generally expressed. Meantime Exchange has not been steady, but, on the contrary, has fluctuated to the extent of 5-16d., rates closing this evening 1-32d. higher for Bank Bills, 1-16d. lower for Credits than on last Thursday. The Produce Markets have all been dull. Wheat and Seeds have been taken to a small extent by shippers, while Cotton, neglected by local spinners in presence of the disorganisation of the Bombay Yarn Trade, and not now wanted by exporters, has declined in value almost daily. Government Paper has moved a good deal, and is now 5-16 per cent. higher in Fours than it ruled a week ago. Cotton Mill shares are depressed. Freights are dull in tone, with next to nothing doing. A sympathetic decline in the value of the Silver currency in Native States has further restricted the mofussil demand for Imports, and prices of staple goods continue to tend downward.

MONEY.—The increase in the Presidency Banks' Cash Balance of 40 lakhs, due to a contraction of the trade demand for Money, which was disclosed by the Statement of Affairs made known at the beginning of last week, was naturally followed by a further reduction at the next Board meeting, as stated in our last report, of one per cent. in the Bank's rates ; and though the Return issued on Monday showed a diminution in the Bank's Cash of some 11¼ lakhs, and the figures indicating the position of trade requirements an accession of nearly 4 lakhs, the Statement showed that the current had not turned in this respect, and that the position of the balance at the close of last week was not due to an increased demand for the ordinary purposes of trade. The large addition of 52¼ lakhs to Loans, coincident with the monthly Government Paper settlement, was due to a special cause, and was nearly counterbalanced by a considerable addition to Private Deposits, and the largest decrease in Bills discounted which has been shown since the active shipping season closed ; but it appeared that an increase of 31 lakhs in Public Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches had been more than absorbed by an increase in the Government and other Securities held by the Bank, this having been the principal factor in the reductions of the balance. The Bank's minimum rate remains at 5 per cent, no further reduction having been made to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling on Friday, at 1s. 3 25-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, and remained in the same state during the morning. Bank Telegraphic, at 1s. 3 13-16d., for future transfer was done to a fair extent ; but Merchants' Bills were extremely scarce, even at 1s. 3 31-32d. On Saturday morning the tone of the market was steady at 1s. 3 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and remained practically unchanged, with a moderate business passing both ways, and the market closing quiet but steady. The market opened quiet on Monday, at 1s. 3 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and remained thereat all day, our transactions having been reported at 1-32d. higher, for near delivery ; and for three months' sight Credits, the rate was nominally 1s. 3 31-32d. ; but there were no Merchants' Bills offering. On the following day the feeling was quiet again at opening, at 1s. 3 25-32d ; for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and, nominally, at 1s. 3 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3 29-32d. having been done before long in the latter, and, later on, 1s. 3¾d. for forward delivery, this rate having also been obtainable at the close, for ready Paper. For Bank Telegraphic the rate very rapidly weakened on the Gold dealers appearing on the scene, a fair amount having been taken by them. Yesterday the market opened in an unsettled state, 1s. 3 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand having been first quoted, and 1s. 3¾d. for three months' sight Credits ; then immediately after the opening, one buyer of Merchants' Bills came out at 1s. 3¾d. for ready and forward delivery, and took a fair amount at that quotation, then a fair amount more at 1s. 3 25-32d., and again at 1s. 3 13-16d. For Bank Telegraphic, the rate dropped immediately to 1s. 3¾d., at which, however, nothing was taken, and, before long, a moderate amount was booked at 1s. 3 9-16d. ; when Gold dealers came into the market with considerable amounts for resale at 1s. 3 11-16d., and succeeded in placing a little ; but a good deal was refused, and rates left off firmer. This morning the market opened at 1s. 3¾d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 25-32d. for Demand ; and for three months' sight Credits with one buyer, at 1s. 3¾d., at which a little was done, and then 1s. 3 29-32d., and finally at 1s. 3 15-16d. Merchants' Bills apparently coming out in greater quantities than was anticipated at this dull season of the year. In Bank remittance a fair amount was placed at 1s. 3¾d. for Telegraphic for future transfer, and then 1-32d. higher was done for August onwards ; but the market is far from steady, and fluctuates apparently with the rise and fall of Indian Government Securities here and at home. The following are our closing quotations :—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....	1s. 3 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	.....1s. 3¾d.	
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 3 27-32d.	
Do.	4 do.	.....1s. 3 7-8d.	
Do.	6 do.	.....1s. 3 15-16d.	
Credits	3 do.	.....1s. 3 15-16d.	
Do.	6 do.	.....1s. 4 1-32d.	
Documents	3 do.	.....1s. 3 31-32d.	
Do.	6 do.	.....1s. 4 1-16d.	
Francs	3 do.	.....1·67½	
Do.	6 do.	.....1·68¼	

The usual weekly official return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 28th June, 1893	70,43,000
Add—Silver received during the week	13,48,000
	83,91,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	8,01,000
	75,90,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	1,000
	75,91,000
Last week	83,03,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The June settlement took place last Friday in a steady market on the whole, though at some decline from the previous evening's rates for Fours. 107⅛ was first quoted for Fours for Money, and 10⅞ for the next Account ; but 107 5-16 was eventually named for cash, and 106 11-16 for the next settlement, these having been the closing quotations. On Saturday rates advanced materially in a firm market, 107⅜ having, at one time, been the rate for Fours for Money, and 107 9-16 for Account ; later on however, the market became weaker, and the greater part of the rise was lost, closing quotations having been 107 3-8 to 7-16, and 107¼ for cash, and the next settlement, respectively. On Monday the market opened at some advance on Saturday's closing rates for Fours, 107 13-16 for Money, and 107 9-16 for Account having been first named, but quotations afterwards became 107 5-8 and 107½ in the two positions, respectively, and closed at 107¼ for cash, and 107⅜ for the next account. On the following morning the feeling was weak at a decline of ⅛ per cent. from Monday evening's quotations for Fours, but rates afterwards rallied to 107 3-16 for Money, and 106⅞ for Account, buyers in the latter position, and before the close, a further advance was attained, rates leaving off at 107⅜ for cash and 107¼ for the next settlement. A decline of 5-16 to ⅜ per cent. from the previous evening's rates was first quoted for Fours on Wednesday morning, and quotations subsequently receded to 106 15-16 for Money, and 106¾ for Account, but the tone becoming steady, a rally took place, and 107½ for cash and 106 15-16 for the next settlement were the final quotations. To-day, rates have advanced considerably, and the market closes firm, at 107 9-16 for Money, and 107 5-16 for Account. 99 is the nominal rate for 4½ per Cents.

Four per cent Municipal Loan is 1½ per cent. higher at 119. Port Trust Bonds are 2½ per cent. higher, at 105¼.

SHARES.—The effect on this market of the recent monetary legislation of Government, in connection with the China trade, has continued to be felt, and Mill Shares have been depressed all through the week, while a further serious fall has taken place in rates. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening, we have to report a decline of Rs. 100 per share in Madras United Cotton Mill shares ; of Rs. 90 in City of Bombay ; of Rs. 60 in Mahalakshmi ; of Rs. 50 in Presidency ; of Rs. 40 each in Jevraz Balloo, Luckmidas, and James Greaves ; of Rs. 35 in Alliance ; of Rs. 30 each in Swadeshi, Manekji Petit, Khandesh, Imperial, and Connaught ; of Rs. 25 each in Bombay Cotton, Central India, Empress, and Indian Manufacturing ; of Rs. 20 in Howard and Bullough ; of Rs. 15 each in Queen, Oriental, Khatau Mucanjee, and Coorla ; of Rs. 10 each in New Great Eastern, Mazagon, Framji Petit, David, and Colaba Land and Mill ; and of Rs. 5 in Jamshed Manufacturing. In Cotton Press shares Albert of Karachi have advanced Rs. 15; English and Khangaum are Rs. 5 higher ; Mofussil have declined Rs. 2½ ; and Munmar. Rs. 45. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading have declined Rs. 25 in the first issue, and Rs. 15 in the others ; Soundy and Co. are Rs. 5 lower ; Kemp and Marcks are Rs. 2 down ; Phillips are Rs. 2 higher ; Port Canning are Rs. 7½ higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 27½ during the week.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to the depression and reduction in value of the Silver coinage in the Native States following the late action of the Government of India, the up-country demand for staple *Grey Goods* has become more restricted than ever, and prices, in the absence of the usual enquiry from that quarter, are ruling in buyers' favour. Dealers are willing, not to say anxious, sellers, at a small concession, but hardly succeed in moving off even small quantities from stock. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* there has been very little doing during the past week, and prices may be called unchanged. In *Locally made* Goods also there has been but little business passing, the only feature in the market being a small demand for *Maswa* Goods. The week's Clearances have been about 2,500 packages of *Imported* Goods, and some 1,500 bales of *Local*.

YARNS.—Only a small business has been done in *Imported Twist*, in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the fortnight ending on last Monday were 5,500 bales ; Exchange being Rs. 185. Spinners are willing sellers ; but China buyers make very low offers, (say about ¼ to ½ anna per lb. lower than previously) which are not accepted. Calcutta is buying No. 21s in small lots. The Sales during the week have been 1,000 bales ; and the market closes still disorganised, with no business doing, at the following official quotations, which, however, are nominal :—

Twist...	... No. 6s Mule,	As.	4 5/8	to 5	per lb.
"	... " 8s "	"	5	" 5¼	"
"	... " 10s "	"	5¼	" 5½	"
"	... " 12s "	"	5 3/8	" 5 5-8	"
"	... " 16s "	"	5½	" 6	"
"	... " 20s "	"	6	" 6¼	"
"	... " 24s "	"	6 5/8	" 6¾	"
"	... " 30s "	"	7¼		"
"	... " 40s "	"	8¼		"

METALS.—A decline of 4 as. per cwt has taken place in the price of *Copper*, in a quiet market, with only a small business passing. *Yellow Metal* has also been in but slight demand at previous rates. *Iron* is quiet, and unchanged in value.

COAL.—The market for this mineral has been very weak, and no sales of importance have transpired since last mail. We quote

Welsh Hartley (Brymbo)	at Rs.	13½	per ton.
West Hartley (Davison's)	Aug.-Sept "	14½	"
Cardiff (Powell's Duffryn.	do "	15	"
Do,	do Sept.-Oct. "	15½	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Busines in this staple has been almost a blank during the past week, nothing whatever having been done on several days either by exporters or local spinners, demand from the latter having almost ceased in view of the disorganisation of the trade in Bombay Yarns with China, consequent upon the recent legislation by the Government of India regarding the currency. The tone of the market has been quiet, when not actually dull, and prices, in the earlier portion of the week under review, declined daily from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy. The purchases for export have been about 1,000 bales of Dharwar, Broach, and Oomras ; while the Mills have taken somewhat less of Oomras and Bhownugger. This evening the market closed quiet, with prices Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 lower than they were a week ago.

The annexed estimate of Cotton now remaining in godown in Bombay shows an increase of 78,000 bales, arising chiefly in Oomra and Dhollera descriptions, compared with last year's figures, and of 26,000 bales as against those for 1891.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crops during the past week have been 14,000 bales, compared with 30,500 bales to hand in the previous week, and 14,000 bales in the corresponding week last year and the decrease in this season's arrivals compared with those in 1892 for the same time remains at 3,000 bales.

The first official telegraphic weather and crop reports of the season were issued on Monday, and advised a plentiful fall of rain over the whole of the cotton area, the fall, in some parts, having been unusually heavy, as at Broach, where over 34 inches had been registered from the 1st ultimo compared with a total annual fall of 44¾ inches. The sowing of the crop had not commenced in any of the districts of the Dhollera circle, excepting Wadwan, owing to too much rain ; but in the districts of all the other circles sowing had begun, and was making good progress.

The telegrams to hand this morning reported further rain in nearly every district, and good progress being made with the sowing, but at Broach 75 per cent. of the crop will have to be resown owing to the excessive rainfall, and prospects in that district are unfavourable.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz :—

Cotton—	Per candy.—	C. & F. Per lb.
Broach Fine	Rs.	215—4 5-16d.
Do. Good	"	202—4 3-32d.
Bengal Fine	"	196—3 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	186—3¾d.
Do. Good	"	176—3 9-16d.
Dhollera Fine	"	202—4 3-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	192—3¾d.
Do. Good	"	183—3½d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	"	185—3½d.
Oomra "	"	194—3 29-32d.
Belatee, Fine	"	200—4 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	187—3 25-32d.
S G Dharwar Good	"	195—3 15-16d.
Westerns "	"	173—3¼d.

The arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows :—

	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.	Season 1891-92. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	237,500	336,500
Berar	254,500	324,000
Barsi and Nugger	81,500	147,000
Bengals	191,000	145,500
Hingunghat	7,500	2,000
Persian and Sind	41,000	26,000
Dhollera	442,000	353,000
Broach	189,500	207,500
Compta and Dharwar	117,500	35,500
Westerns and Madras	17,000	5,500
	1,579,000	1,582,500

We subjoin the Native Estimate of the Stocks of Cotton, in Godown, which we consider fairly reasonable ; and the comparison with the two previous seasons is interesting, viz :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Dhollera, Bhownugger, &c.	70,000	47,000	55,000
Veeravil, Cutch, &c.	3,400	3,200	7,500
Oomras, Julgaum, Barsi, &c.	1,50,250	1,16,000	1,50,000
Comptas Westerns	14,000	8,500	7,500
Bengal	13,750	10,500	10,000
Broach	7,800	1,400	3,500
Dharwar	2,650	300	2,500
Persian and Sundries	2,000	2,400	6,500
Total Bales	2,63,200	1,90,000	2,42,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the Week	14,000	14,000	14,000
From 1st Jan. to 5th July	1,445,303	1,543,012	1,710,972
Clearances to United Kingdom and Continent.			
For the Week	24,566	10,676	9,295
From 1st Jan. to 5th July	791,942	823,537	948,797
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	1,030	4,354	629
From 1st Jan. to 5th July	120,696	126,459	81,051

WHEAT has been dull in tone throughout the week with only a very limited export business passing ; and prices on several days have receded half to one anna per cwt.

SEEDS were in moderate request at the end of last week, and prices of *Linseed* advanced 2 annas per cwt., while those of *Rape Seed* declined one anna per cwt. in a quiet market ; but, since then, transactions have been upon a very small scale, though on the basis of previous rates. We quote this evening :—

Linseed	.....	Rs. 7-8-0	to Rs. 7-10-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	"	7-2-0	" " 7-3-0	"
" " Cawnpore.	"	6-10-0	" " 6-13-0	"
" Red	"	" 6-2-0	" " 6-3-0	"

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	185,572	231,306	426,164
do. from 1st Jan. to 5th July	3,582,788	7,132,442	8,774,960
Linseed for the week.....	35,768	38,299	76,881
do. from 1st Jan. to 5th July	3,067,815	2,764,976	3,317,265
Rapeseed for the week ...	164,951	52,946	27,180
do. from 1st Jan. to 5th July	3,119,935	845,889	992,637
Gingellyseed for the week.	3,686	16,521	4,713
do. from 1st Jan. to 5th July	1,079,722	929,094	1,016,731

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	72,523	76,689	354,636
do. from 1st Jan. to 5th July.....	5,125,692	7,710,644	10,280,758
Linseed for the week.....	55,206	46,226	61,834
do. from 1st Jan. to 5th July	3,661,200	3,251,251	4,019,277
Rapeseed for the week ...	62,323	40,360	23,453
do. from 1st Jan. to 5th July	3,730,415	1,145,737	1,103,975
Gingellyseed for the week	1,380	2,846	471
do. from 1st Jan. to 5th July.....	941,912	844,540	955,760

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HALL—July 6, at Bombay, James George Hall, aged 26 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOK—June 22, at Mandalay, the wife of Captain Walter Cook, of a daughter.
LAVELLE—July 2, at Bangalore, the wife, of David J Lavelle, Assistant Engineer, Nilgiri Railway, of a daughter.
ONSLOW—June 28, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain R C Onslow, Viceroy's Body Guard, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LEVER—June 23, at Rajahmundry, Amelia Henrietta, the dearly beloved wife of J T Lever, Special Forest Settlement Officer, Godavery, Kistna, and Kurnool Districts, aged 32 years, 6 months and 28 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1893.

THE Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Presidency of Bombay for 1892 is submitted by Dr. J. Clarkson, who has acted for Dr. MacRury since that officer went on furlough in June of that year. The Report bristles with statistics, and it could be wished that the figures were interpreted more frequently than is the case. The Acting Sanitary Commissioner is not solely responsible for the disproportion between the serried ranks of numerals and the letter-press ; the Secretariat is voracious for the former and sets little store by the latter, and as it is for the Secretariat primarily, and only for the general public in a secondary degree, that reports are prepared, the tabular will always exceed in bulk if not in value the reading matter. Vital statistics have, however, an eloquence of their own. Thus we learn that the number of recorded births in 1892 were 32,000 less than in 1891, the totals being 650,667 in the former as against 682,677 in the latter year. Still the number exceeded the average of the ten years ending in 1891 by over sixty-three thousand. This sudden fall in the number of births throughout the Presidency last year finds at least a partial explanation in the increase of the death-rate, which exceeded that of the previous year by nearly one hundred thousand. As every death is taken to represent six cases of serious illness, the inference will be that prevailing insanitary conditions acted unfavourably on the birth-rate. The deaths per thousand were 32·50 as compared with 27·26 in 1891, and an average in the preceding ten years of 26·63. The high mortality was due to influenza in Sind and Guzerat in the early part of the year to the scarcity throughout the Southern districts and to the epidemic of cholera, which appeared in April and spread over the whole presidency and reached its maximum in July. According to past experience, cholera increases in virulence in August, but last year it began to abate in that month, when its worst effects were apprehended. The influenza, the scarcity, and the cholera, and above all fever which claimed more victims than all these evils put together and had been in operation in 1891 which swelled the bills of mortality, were undoubtedly the cause of the falling-off in the number of births.

The number of births is by no means ratably distributed throughout the months of the year. June is the most popular month with babykind, and February the least ; August, September, and October are in greater request for birth-days than January, December, and November which in the order mentioned, rise somewhat above the low level of February. Another singularity noticeable is that while the average number of boys born to every hundred girls throughout the Presidency is 107·54, in Bombay the ratio is 108·28, and rises still higher in Kanara, going up to nearly a hundred and fourteen in Kaira, in Thar and Parkar to 133·66, and nearly as high in Shikarpur and on the Upper Sind Frontier. It is certainly curious that in some districts the proportion of male births should exceed that of girls by twenty-eight to thirty-three per cent. It is regarded as an evidence of the long-continued practice of infanticide in certain localities that the ratio of female births to male is abnormally low. Is it permissible by a parity of reasoning to infer that on the Upper Sind frontier and in Thar and Parkar parents were in the habit, in the times of darkness, of suppressing their male children, and thus favoured the survival of families which were prone to daughters? There were, it is true, abnormal conditions in that region last year; it was scourged by influenza and cholera, and the scarcity was so great that at one time the district was almost deserted by the population. But without seeking to penetrate the mystery hidden in these surprising figures we may be permitted to ask whether there is anything in the circumstances and surroundings of the City of Bombay, which raises the average of female births higher than that prevailing in the Presidency. The birth-rate 18·87 per thousand of Bombay is the lowest of any in Western India except only that of Mahad and Thana. There is an obvious explanation for this in the Census returns, which show that the number of women in the city is two hundred thousand short of the number of men. In Vingurla the birth-rate reaches a figure which would have driven Malthus to suicide—fifty nine per thousand, not far from double that of the whole Presidency, which is 34·57 per thousand. The ratio of male to female deaths was 107·57 of the former to one hundred of the latter, almost exactly reversing the ratio obtaining in the birth-rate. In Thar and Parkar a hundred and twenty-one males died to a hundred females while a hundred and thirty-three girls were born to one hundred boys. The cause of the decrease of births and a more than proportionate increase of the deaths, is to be found in the history of the chief diseases of the year, cholera, by no means the most fatal, carrying off forty-three thousand victims—twenty-five thousand more than in the preceding year.

There is sufficient in these figures to give a very practical interest to Dr. Haffkine's endeavours to supply a vaccine which will accomplish for cholera what Jenner's discovery did for small-pox, and the Pasteurian method promises to do for hydrophobia. Forty-three thousand deaths from cholera in Western India in one year, following upon a mortality of eighteen thousand in the previous year give a total exceeding the sum of all the deaths from hydrophobia which have happened since history began. The visitation—continuing from the previous year—was comparatively slight in the early months ; in April the deaths reached three thousand, in May six thousand, rising in the rainy season to eight thousand in June, and nearly fifteen thousand in July. In August they fell to five thousand. Nearly thirty thousand of the deaths occurred in the hundred and twenty-two days of the hot and rainy season. The Sanitary Commissioner after enumerating the prevailing conditions which are favourable to cholera—the unprotected condition of village wells, the excessive heat, and indiscretion in eating, the return of pilgrims from the Hurdwar Fair, bringing with them cholera which spread through Sind—concludes in a sentence taken from a recent writer : "Cholera is a filth-disease, carried by dirty people to dirty places." Small-pox carried off less than three thousand—a small number compared with the big totals of cholera. But cholera and small-pox together were less terrible lieutenants of Death than fever, which killed 226,000 men and 212,000 women—four hundred and thirty-eight thousand souls. This was an excess of some seventy thousand over the mortality from the same cause in 1891. The annual average in the last decade was over three hundred thousand. The maximum mortality took place in the cold-weather, nearly sixty thousand dying of fever in January, twenty-five thousand dying in June. Sind suffered severely from fever. The local conditions accounted for the severity of the outbreak. The rainfall was exceptionally heavy, the temperature high, food-grain dear. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in Sind points significantly to the fact that of the total of eight lakhs eleven thousand rupees, representing the Local Fund income of the Province, a sum of Rs. 481-14-9 only was devoted last year to conservancy, and fourteen thousand rupees to the improving of the water-supply of the villages. The expenditure on the rural population for water-supply was one pie per head, and for conservancy 1-28 of a pie per head. The expenditure of Local Funds on education was Rs. 2,52,994-9-1, the total number of pupils on the village school rolls being 13,866. Nearly one-third of the whole available Local Funds were expended on the education of thirteen thousand pupils, at Rs. 18-4 per head, while only a pie a head was laid out on the water-supply and conservancy of over two millions and a half of people. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner asks whether it would not be possible to make the schools more self-supporting and expend a less disproportionate amount of the available funds on the conservancy and the water-supply of the villages. This counsel, read in the light of the statistics of mortality in the Province, cannot be set aside as unwarranted or impertinent.

LORD ROBERTS, though he cannot but be gratified at the evidence afforded of his popularity, must by this time be getting a little tired of banquets. The entertainment given in his honour by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House recently was one of the most brilliant affairs ever held within the walls of a building famous for the splendour of its hospitality. With his remarks on the state of the Indian Army and on the steps that are necessary to secure lasting peace throughout her Majesty's Eastern Empire most persons will agree, but we in Bombay will receive with some reservation the views he expressed for the first time in England respecting the Presidency Army commands. Lord Kimberley is probably no longer doubtful about the fate of his measure when it comes to be considered in the House of Commons. Lord Roberts's emphatic declaration in favour of putting the whole of the troops in India under one commander will have great weight with members of Parliament who as a body know nothing about the matter, and must be guided by authority. That they are not always willing to subordinate their own personal feeling on such topics to persons better informed than themselves has been shown by the unfortunate vote passed by the House of Commons a month ago which formed the subject of an interesting as well as instructive discussion in the Lords the other night. One need not belong to either party to join in the wish expressed by Lord Salisbury that the House of Commons should attend to its own legitimate functions and leave the Executive to discharge their duties without unnecessary interference. "It seems to me," said the noble lord, "to be a growing practice, a most unfortunate and objectionable practice, that the House of Commons, usually by resolutions passed by small Houses on a Friday night, should undertake to guide the hand of the Executive Government in special questions, or in questions which do not come under the review of the House of Commons, and on which the House of Commons has not the necessary information to judge." This constitutional doctrine is unassailable, but he would be a sanguine man who thought that it would have any effect upon the persons against whose irresponsible levity it was aimed. At any rate, the favourable reception given in and out of the House of Lords to Lord Salisbury's words of warning may have, as the Duke of Argyll seemed to anticipate, the effect of stiffening the backs of the Government in resisting the exertions of the small but active band of M.P.s who wish to go too fast. Lord Kimberley's remarks both on the occasion in question as well as on the previous evening, were entirely satisfactory to those who think Mr. Naoroji's Simultaneous Examination scheme would if carried out be fraught with more evil than good. Mr. Seymour Keay's amiable attempt to get Mr. Gladstone to disavow the interpretation put upon his statement by Lord Kimberley met with the fate it deserved. The Prime Minister naturally declined to throw over his colleague, the Secretary of State for India.

IT is satisfactory to know that considerable improvements have been effected during the past official year in the lighting of the Burma Coast, notwithstanding that it is declared to be discreditable to the Public Works Department officers concerned, that the defects in the China Buckeer light to which attention was drawn a year ago, have not yet been remedied. But for this omission however the lights are in fairly good working order, and have been systematically inspected. The two officers responsible for the proper working of the lights have expressed themselves generally satisfied with the lights, but they have made various recommendations which the Superintending Engineer has embodied in his report, the object being to bring them up to a proper standard of efficiency. Oyster Island and Savage Island lights are now fitted with the latest improvements in light, apparatus, mineral oil burners and ventilators, and so far as they are concerned little remains to be done. At the China Buckeer lighthouse, concerning which the complaints are made, the glass in the lantern and the prisms are cracked and broken, two of the burners are defective, the machinery in a defective state, and when the light is set revolving it rattles noisily—not sufficient to enable the lighthouse claim to be a "siren" as well as a light, but enough to call for the rebuke the local administration metes out to the responsible officers. That such a state of affairs have been allowed to exist is certainly reprehensible, for the collapse of light would doubtless have been attended with very serious consequences. Double Island is to be provided with an improved four or six wick burner with pressure lamp for mineral oil, and an improved dome ventilator. So far as regards light-ships, the administration's experiences have been somewhat discouraging. The Krishna light-ship has been fitted with new apparatus which will not work, and the weight of the top-gear is so great —about two-and-half tons—that the stability of the vessel was affected and expensive alterations had to be made. The light-vessel Colombo, whose proper place is at the Spit station, has been used in place of the Krishna, the Pharos taking her place, but this vessel was reported to be too rotten to send to the Spit again, so the department was put to considerable expense and trouble in hiring another vessel ; the Pharos being in the meantime employed by the Port Commissioners of Rangoon in far more dangerous work, namely, the painting of the channel buoys at the entrance to the river. The Burmese authorities annually spend between one and two lakhs on the lighting of their coasts, and better results for the outlay would doubtless have been shown, had the officer responsible for the up-keep of the lights shown more energy.

LITIGATION has already commenced in her Britannic Majesty's Court, at Yokohama, the object of which is to compel the owners of the steamship Ravenna to pay for the loss of the Japanese gun-boat Chishima Kan, which was run down with such fatal consequences last year. The plaintiff in the case is the Mikado of Japan or the Imperial Japanese Government ; the defendants the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Two days at the beginning of last month were devoted to the discuss

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

LONDON, JULY 6.

A garden party was given yesterday by the Prince and Princess of Wales, at Marlborough House, which was attended by the Czarewitch and all the other foreign Royalties assembled in London for the Duke of York's wedding.

The Indian Princes were also present.

JULY 6, NOON.

Brilliant sunshine to-day favors the Metropolis in celebrating the marriage of H. R. H. the Duke of York. The public buildings are splendidly decorated as are also the streets, which are thronged with holiday crowds.

COUNTY CRICKET.

The Australian team have defeated the Derby eleven by an innings and seventy-one runs.

The cricket match between Yorkshire and Notts ended in a draw.

COLLISION AND LOSS OF TWO STEAMERS.

The steamer Elbe from Bombay collided with another steamer off the Humber last evening during a fog. Both steamers sunk, but all on board were saved.

THE PARIS RIOTS STILL CONTINUE.

PARIS, JULY 5.

The riots here continue, and frequent charges are made by the police and the military, in which several have been killed.

Two hundred arrests have been made.

THE SOCIALISTS.

The students are now holding entirely aloof from the disturbances, and the rioters are all Socialists.

JULY 6.

All is quiet here since midnight last night.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 6.

The s. s. Victoria left here, at 10 a.m., with the outward English mails of the 30th June.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CLAIMS OF THE SERVICES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

The Financial Department authorities now contradict the rumour to the effect that the decision as regards the compensation to the Services on account of loss by exchange will be made known during this week.

They state that nothing will probably be made public concerning the matter for perhaps two months.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant G. Moberly, 8th Madras Infantry, has been appointed Commissary General, 2nd class, Commissariat Transport Department.

Major Kuper will leave Meerut to officiate as Presidency Remount Agent, Calcutta.

FOROZKUHI AND DEHZANGI PRISONERS AT KABUL.

A letter was received yesterday, at the Foreign Office, reporting the arrival at Kabul of Forozkuhi and Dehzangi prisoners, comprising men, women, and children. This may or may not indicate the success of the Amir's troops.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

A rifle meeting of most of the Imperial Service Troops in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and the border will probably be held in Meerut during winter.

The 6th Kashmir Infantry will halt for a few days, at Baramula, on its march to Gilgit, for the issue of ammunition and winter stores.

Captain Kaye, R. A., has already commenced recruiting men for the Imperial Service Artillery Battery, at Jummoo, with success.

COLONEL SHERINGHAM'S HOUNDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 6.

The first meet of Colonel Sheringham's foxhounds took place this morning, at the Yerrowda Reformatory School. The field present numbered about forty, and included Lord and Lady Harris, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Burder, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Wilkie, Dr. and Mrs. Bull, Colonel and Mrs. Westmacott, Major and Mrs. Hothan, Captain and Mrs. Lane, General Gatacre, and others. Colonel Sheringham and Lieutenant Gosset were the whips. It was a very wet morning and dark, consequently they were not punctual in starting. Soon after the hounds moved off a heavy shower came on, but lasted for a short time. The hounds struck a cold line near Kalasford, but nothing came from this. Colonel Sheringham then drew along the Yerrowda nullah; after going a mile found Jack, who broke away towards the south side, and ran round towards the front of the jail and was killed close to the jail gardens, near the superintendent's bungalow. Owing to heavy ground most of the party found impossible to keep up with the hounds who went at great pace. The brush was presented to the first pedestrian who arrived at the kill. The pack are in excellent condition, and have done some remarkable runs at Belgaum. The Poona huntsmen who are under great obligation to Colonel Sheringham for supplying the pack this season, may, therefore, look forward to having a good hunting season. The next meet takes place, on Monday, at 5-45 a.m. at the south gate of Ganesh Khind.

THE MADRAS TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 6.

A special meeting of the Municipal Commissioners was held, on Wednesday evening, to consider the letter from the Tramway Company's solicitors regarding the extension of the concession. After a lengthy debate during which the President and some legal members expressed their opinion that there was now no concession in existence, the following resolution was carried by a large majority:—"That having regard to the fact that more than the stipulated sum has now been subscribed the Commissioners do strongly recommend to the Government that the extension time asked for be granted."

LANDSLIPS ON THE KALKA-SIMLA ROAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 6.

There have been some small landslips on the Kalka-Simla Road already, but they have not materially interfered with the traffic. Protective works between Kalka and Dharmpur have so far prevented slips in any magnitude. The country between Umballa and Kalka shows effects of the late heavy rains, the bank on either side of the railway being flooded.

A RAILWAY FROM DELHI TO KARACHI.

There is every prospect of the railway project, to connect Delhi with Karachi by the new broad gauge line, via Rohtak, Jhind, and Bhatinda, joining the North-Western system at Samasata, near Bahawulpur, being carried out. A London firm have offered to find the whole capital of about two and a-half crores, and also to build a link from Sukkur to Kotri, east of the Indus. The Delhi-Bhatinda-Samasata line alone would shorten the distance between Delhi and Karachi by two hundred and thirty-five miles. If this project is sanctioned the present narrow gauge line from Ferozepur to Bhatinda would be converted to broad gauge.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE RANGOON VOLUNTEER CORPS OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 6.

Last evening the officers of the Volunteer Corps in Rangoon were entertained at a dinner by the Chief Commissioner. Amongst the guests were Generals Gosset and Hamilton.

Mr. Fryer, in proposing the toast of the evening, congratulated the several corps on the increase in numbers and efficiency.

Colonel Van Someren of the Rifles, said that they wanted more assistance from the Government in the way of camps-of-exercise. Last year their application was refused from Rangoon, because Moulmein had been granted Rs. 250.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST DROWNED.

Father Ruberte, Roman Catholic missionary, at Tounghoo, was drowned, on Wednesday evening. He was crossing a creek on horseback, when he fell into deep water, and was drowned. The Roman Catholic Bishop who was with him at the time got over safely.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

No demonstration was made to-day in connection with the Royal wedding beyond a few flags exhibited by the few trading establishments in the principal thoroughfares, and the spare display of bunting among the shipping. A salute was fired from the fort six hours before the time fixed for the ceremony at home.

THE GUZERAT SABHA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 6.

A meeting was held this evening, in the Hemabhai Institute, under the auspices of the Gujerat Sabha, the Honourable Ranchodlal presiding. Resolutions were passed thanking Mr. Paul and his supporters and the House of Commons for the vote on the simultaneous examinations. A committee was appointed to prepare memorials to H. E. the Viceroy, the Secretary of State, and the House of Commons.

A message of congratulations on the Royal Marriage was unanimously adopted and despatched.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JULY 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Muttra left here to-day.

HONGKONG, JULY 6.

The s. s. Rosetta left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 6.

The s. s. Rohilla left here at 2-30 p.m. for Bombay; the s. s. Parramatta left at 5 p.m.; and the s. s. Clyde left at 1 a.m.

The Italian steamer R. Rubattino left Aden for Bombay, on the 5th instant, at 3 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	97½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69 13-16
Bar Silver	34½

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

YESTERDAY, the Corporation of Bombay forwarded to the Bombay Government, for presentation to H. R. H. the Duke of York, an address of congratulation or his marriage with her Serene Highness the Princess Victoria of Teck. The following is the text of the address:—

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS GEORGE FREDERICK ERNEST ALBERT, Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, Baron Killarney, K.G., A.D.C., R.N.

May it please Your Royal Highness,—We, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, on behalf of the inhabitants of this City, beg respectfully, to approach your Royal Highness and tender our most hearty congratulations on your approaching marriage with her Serene Highness the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck.

The announcement of your engagement to her Serene Highness has met with a cordial welcome from the English people, and we beg to assure your Royal Highness that the choice you have made is viewed with equal satisfaction by all classes throughout the Indian Empire.

In the alliance that you are now forming with her Serene Highness we believe that the sincere desire of all subjects throughout the dominions of her Majesty Queen Victoria will be gratified.

We are aware, Sir, that most quarters of the vast dominions, over which you will be called in the ordinary course of events to rule, have been honoured with your presence, and we venture to hope that at no distant time we may be given the opportunity of welcoming your Royal Highness and your Bride to the Empire of India, and we assure you that nowhere will your Royal Highness receive a more loyal and hearty reception than in the City of Bombay. We earnestly believe that such a visit would tend to bind in bonds of closer and warmer relationship the many interests which now exist between this great Empire and the mother-country.

In conclusion, we earnestly pray that your union may be blessed with all happiness and prosperity and that the Almighty in his goodness may be pleased to shield you and yours from all evil and danger.

GEORGE COTTON,
President of the Corporation.

The address is beautifully engrossed on vellum, and bears the coat-of-arms of the City of Bombay, the coat-of-arms of H. R. H. the Duke of York, an illustration of the pendant of the Order of the Knight of the Garter, and the Order of the Crown of India.

A silver casket of Indian workmanship will be presented to H. R. H. the Duke of York in which the address will be placed.

Yesterday her Majesty's steamer Lapwing, which is lying in the harbour, fired a Royal salute of twenty-one guns, at 1 p.m., in honour of the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke of York and Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. Also the land saluting battery fired a salute.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain T. F Creery will sail to-day for London and Brindisi with the English mails and the following passengers.

FOR LONDON.

Dr Browne	Mr A A Arme
Mrs and Miss Tweedie	Capt Welman
Mrs Leeson	

FOR BRINDISI.

Rev A Bridge	Mr C J Dalby
Dr Dalyell	Mrs G Molesworth
Mrs H B Molesworth	Mrs Bascarlet
Mrs G L Hamilton	Mrs Guthrie
Rev W Scott	Surgn Maj Doad
Mrs Allen	Mr A M L Martin
Lt-Col Hill	Mr A G Graves
Lt-Col F W Joseph	Mr J Macdonald
Lt-Col Stopford	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the half-yearly statement of the Bank's profits, ended 30th June, 1893:—

Net profit including Rs. 1,43,840, brought from previous half-year.....	Rs.	11,48,193
Applied as follows:—		
Dividend free from income-tax, 10 per cent. per annum	"	5,00,000
To Reserve Fund	"	3,50,000
To Bonus to Pension Fund and Employes.....	"	50,000
Carried forward.....	"	2,48,193
Total Rs.....		11,48,193

THE week's season reports of the Central Provinces are summarised in the following general remarks:—Rainfall heavy in most of the northern districts and in Sambalpur. Elsewhere moderate to light showers. Ploughing operations progressing. Autumn sowings continue in parts. Sugar-cane doing well. Prices falling slightly in Betul; elsewhere steady.

THE NATURAL LEVEL OF SILVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my first letter on this subject, published in your Wednesday's paper, I stated that the gold price of Russian wheat, with a difference of 18½ per cent. between the exchange value of the rupee and the intrinsic or market value of the silver contained in it, would fall 18½ per cent., and that Indian wheat would have to submit to a corresponding reduction in price before trade in that article was possible. That is, the export trade of Indian wheat would come to a standstill, an effect due primarily and solely to the new monetary policy of the Government, unless and until cultivators, middlemen, and exporters submitted to a proportionately reduced price. The correctness of this statement is confirmed in the money article of your contemporary of the same date, which I quote as follows: "Prices have not yet adjusted themselves. Take wheat as an instance. Russia with a silver currency and her mints open can flood Europe with wheat and repay herself with cheap silver from England or America. India cannot approach in competition without such a fall in prices here that dealers will not face." This statement is incorrect to the extent that Russia's mints are now closed to the private coinage of silver. According to the Herschell Report, para 95, Russia has an inconvertible paper currency based upon silver, but with little or no silver in the currency, the paper rouble with silver at 38d. being quoted at a premium of only 5 per cent. above the then value of silver. Russia is thus in a very weak financial position as compared with India, which has (see Herschell para. 71) Rx. 164 millions, say 164 crores of rupees, in hoards and in circulation, and a currency note issue of 26 crores. Russia and India are not the only wheat-exporting countries with a silver basis, account has to be taken of Turkey, Egypt, Roumania, La Plata, and the other American silver States, the exports from which are on a silver basis, but sold in London for gold. Their silver price remains steady, the value of silver having fallen (to-day) from 38d. to 34½d. per oz., equal to a fall of 9½ per cent., their exports will sell in Europe for an equivalent reduced gold price. But the higher exchange value of the rupee, equal to silver at 41d. per oz., has to be compared with the new silver price of 34½d., equal to a fall to-day for Indian exports of 15½ per cent., as measured in the new gold price of 34½d.

The position then is this: Government with their remittances of 18 millions sterling will, when they fix their rate to 1s. 4d., make a saving as follows:—

18 millions sterling at 1s. 2½d. equals.....	Rx. 29,540,000
" 1s. 4d. "	" 27,000,000
Saving	Rx. 2,540,000
Taking Indian exports at Rx. 100,000,000, a fall in price if the account be made out at present metallic value of the rupee will represent a loss of 15 per cent. equal to a loss of	Rx. 15,000,000

The result will be that the value of the rupee will not as heretofore remain steady in internal trade, but there will be a fall in prices equal, or nearly so, to the new gold value of silver as compared with the new gold value of the rupee standard coin.

Will our Government be able to face the dissatisfaction, to use no stronger a term, which this state of things will induce? How will the Government under such novel and depressing circumstances get in their land-rent, and how will the people be able to pay it. It is an axiom that the prosperity of the Government is based upon the good of the people. The reverse is here shown to be the case.

The subject is well understood in the United States. It is acknowledged in the Southern and Western States, the great cotton and wheat producing districts, that the prices of exports have fallen in direct proportion with the depreciated value of silver, which has culminated in those States in the universal demand of the people and their representatives for the free coinage of gold and silver. They see clearly enough that silver has no natural level, that a firm exchangeable basis will never be reached until silver and gold are brought to an equality by the free and unrestricted coinage of both metals.

The opposition to this proposal by the representatives of the New England and Midland States, where live the money-lending and banking or mortgagee class of the community, culminated in the successive compromises of the Bland Act and the Sherman Act. That these Acts have failed in their effect have made the people all the more resolved to force on the free coinage of silver. The lever for this action is found in the accepted fact that the Western States, the mortgagor class, are now paying their mortgagees in the East double as much produce, for the same interest, than they formerly had to pay. We in India are now in the same boat. The effect of the new financial policy of the Government will be to make the value of our products now and in future fall or rise in direct proportion with the gold price of silver.

If this is so, the policy of the Government of India in respect of its purchases of silver should be clear and patent to the meanest comprehension. It is admitted that the Government in suddenly shutting out the silver imported by the Banks caused a sudden fall in the London price of silver from 38d. to 30½d. That the price has since recovered to 34½d. shows that the panic has somewhat subsided. But it is certain that the price cannot permanently recover unless the Government take the place of the Banks in resuming the purchase of silver required to balance India's trade requirements.

REX.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice PARSONS and Mr. Justice STARLING.)

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION WITHDRAWN.

MRS. MARIE M. SLEIGH VS. LADY SOUTER.

MR. SANDERS-SLATER, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, on behalf of Mrs. Marie M. Sleigh, applied that the rule *nisi*, granted by their Lordships, at the instance of Mrs. Sleigh, calling upon Lady Souter to show cause why she should not be proceeded against on a charge of defamation, under Sections 499 and 500 of the Indian Penal Code, be discharged. The learned counsel said it was not necessary to state the reasons for which his present application was made.

Mr. Justice Parsons: You withdraw your application, and the rule will go with it.

Mr. Slater: That is all I wish to be done in the matter.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for Lady Souter, and said, that Lady Souter had been called upon to show cause against the rule, and was perfectly prepared to do so. All he said was that the withdrawal of the rule was not at her instance, and as it was now withdrawn, they could do nothing to prevent it.

Mr. Justice Parsons: As the application is withdrawn, everything falls to the ground.

The parties then left the Court.

IT is notified that the First B.A. Examination will be held under the old rules in 1893 side by side with the Intermediate Examination; it being understood that all students will be admitted to the Examination who have passed the Previous Examination under the old rules.

THE Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, are pleased to direct that the following be added to the High Court Civil Circulars, at page 17, as Circular No. 31A.:—31A. A District Judge, Assistant Judge or Subordinate Judge may use a type-writer for the purpose of recording judgments, depositions and memoranda of evidence, but every sheet of any judgment, deposition or memorandum of evidence so recorded must be signed by the District Judge, Assistant Judge or Subordinate Judge recording it.

THE Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, are pleased to direct that High Court Civil Circular No. 169, XI., at page 124 of the High Court Civil Circulars, be amended as follows:—169-XI. In order to pass the examination according to the Higher Standard the candidate must obtain at least 30 per cent. of the marks obtainable in each paper, and 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks obtainable in all the papers. In order to pass the examination according to the Lower Standard the candidate must obtain at least 30 per cent. of the marks obtainable in each paper and 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks obtainable in all the papers.

THE BOMBAY MILLS AND THE EASTERN MARKETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every one connected with our mill industry and interested in its advancement and prosperity has noticed with deep concern the serious and far-reaching effects of the recent currency resolution on the working of our mills, for there can be do doubt that we are face to face with a grave crisis, and it is in the highest degree necessary that a prompt and determined movement to minimise its effects should be made not only in the interest of those directly and immediately connected with the mills but in the interest of the country at large. Our political associations which are so active and energetic over Mr. Paul's Resolution, which, important as it is, sinks into insignificance in its practical results by the side of the danger with which the currency change threatens us, apparently consider it outside the sphere of their action to organise a movement to consider the ways and means of tiding over the serious difficulty staring us in the face similar to the one which will give an opportunity to our budding orators to enlighten the country on Saturday next. The Millowners' Association however, as might have been expected, is already astir and a meeting of millowners has been called for on Tuesday next to consider its proposal which seems to have found favor with the Committee of the Association and which contemplates a further short-time movement. It is understood that some of the members of the Association advocate an entire closing of the mills for two or three months, but I venture to think that neither of these proposals is calculated to effect the object in view. It will be remembered, that when the last short-time movement was adopted the object was to clear the large stock in hand, and at the same time to force up rates in China about four or five dollars, and it was reasonable to expect that the object would be attained, as under the conditions then existing home spinning would not have been profitable, and it would not have paid Japan or any other country to import their yarn in China and compete successfully with the Indian yarn. But now the conditions are wholly altered, and a most important and disturbing element has to be taken into acconnt. To meet the loss consequent on the sudden drop in the dollar exchange, it would be necessary to raise the rates in China by at least ten to twelve dollars more, but I am persuaded that paradoxical as it might seem, such a rise even if it should take place would but overshoot the mark and work positive harm so far as our mills are concerned. In the first place the demand for our yarn would be cut down more than 50 per cent., and a powerful impetus would be given to Chinese capital and enterprise, and local spinning stimulated. Hitherto the dearness of cotton and the defective and therefore dear management of the local mill have been its chief factors against the growth of the industry in China, but with the high rates ruling in the China market as the consequence of the proposal to close the mills altogether, or work them short-time, home-made yarn would prove a formidable rival. That there is sufficient capital and enterprise in China, and that they would be called into activity, given the proper conditions for work, cannot be gainsaid; already two mills are at work in Shanghai, and if the working proves lucrative, as it is bound to do, their number will be surely multiplied. But a more serious matter for consideration is the facility with which Japanese mills will beat us. If rates in China are thus forced up, it would pay Japan in spite of the export duty now amounting to over four dollars per bale to cut in in our China markets, and once the Japanese taste blood they will cut deeper, and no pains will be spared to abolish the duty. I have it on very good authority that once the Japanese secure a footing in the China markets, they are prepared to multiply their mills three-fold in a year or two, for which the money capital will be forthcoming without any difficulty whatever. They can moreover be independent of our cotton when it is dear, and avail themselves of Chinese, Japanese, and American Cotton, the last of which they are at present able to get at the same rate as Fine Broach. Our only safety is in keeping them away from the China markets as far as possible and in precluding successful competition by the Chinese themselves and to my mind the only condition which would answer the purpose is for our mills to supply the requirement of China as fully and cheaply as possible, and our ways and means must be directed to that object. The remedies which suggest themselves to me as the most appropriate and effective are the following, which I put forward for what they are worth, and I hope they will invite criticism, for the subject cannot be too fully discussed, only it is necessary to approach it dispassionately and in a spirit of liberality. It will be difficult to discard self-interest altogether, but it is a case of half a loaf being better than no bread, and it will indeed be at once unwise and short-sighted to adopt a policy of petty-tinkering. I propose:

1. The wages of all mill employés from the manager downwards should be cut down 25 per cent.
2. The profit of mucoadums and the remuneration of brokers and others similarly situated to be likewise reduced by 25 per cent.
3. The agent's commission should be fixed on a sliding scale, say one pie per pound if the dividend payable is 6 per cent.; 1½ pies if the dividend is between 7 and 10 per cent.; two pies from 10 to 15 per cent.; and 3 pies for dividends above 15 per cent.
4. The steamer companies be induced to reduce freight to China and Japan by 25 per cent. and if they refuse, to find out the ways and means to start an independent line of steamers.
5. All our mills to work at all time.

I am inclined to think that if these measures are tried, we shall be able to place our yarns in the China markets at rates which would absolutely preclude competition on the part of China and Japan, and I think they might be tried without any difficulty, especially as they are intended as a temporary experiment. The next season cotton crop is expected to be a bumper one if all goes well, and when that happens, prices of cotton must go down, and relieve us to a great extent of our present anxiety.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, July. R. D.

THE VILLAGE SANITATION ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your constant efforts to bring the subject of village sanitation to the prominent notice of the Government and the public and the several drawbacks connected therewith, indeed, entitle you to the gratitude of several thousands of people. I am not sure whether the Alibag Collectorate comes under the Sanitation Act, but I do not think it would be out of place to draw the attention of the health authorities of that place to the dangerous practice of allowing fishermen to dry their fish leeward and in the very close proximity to the village, and I particularly name the villages of Sasaona, Thull, and Versolice, where this has been done. In addition to the above no check seems to exist for the disposal of the dead animals, as carcases and skeletons are to be seen on the seashore, in the fields and along the pathways. The result is that rabid dogs and cholera are existent for the most part of the year, and the latter when it makes its appearance in any of the villages the death-roll is enormous. Of course the Collector, Assistant Collector, and other subordinates have barely time to attend to such matters, but if stringent orders were issued, I daresay, the fouzdars or patels who have practically little or nothing to do, can conveniently attend to such things. Although so close, Alibag cannot be said to have risen to the eminence of the places north of Bombay, and this is in my opinion due to local causes, such as want of roads to the villages, landing places, &c., but if these were done, and now that people from this port are migrating into cis-Alibag and the running of two steamers daily between this port and Dhurrumtor next fair season may surely tend to make Alibag one of the most prosperous Collectorate in the Bombay Presidency.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, July 5. W.

IT is notified that, on the recommendation of the District Local Boards in the Southern Division of the Presidency of Bombay, made in accordance with the Regulations framed by the Governor-General in Council under Section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, and approved by the Secretary of State in Council, his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Vishnu Raghunath Natu, B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader, Belgaum, to be an Additional Member of his Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The scheme suggested by "Pen," in your issue of the 5th inst., simply contains the original proposal with two additions, viz., (1) That a certain number of vacancies to be filled up be reserved for natives of India; (2) that if more than the reserved number of natives be found to have passed higher than the last successful candidate, only the reserved number be qualified for the Imperial Service, but those thrown out under the rule of limited number of natives, be appointed in the higher grade of subordinate service. It is unjust to call this a "compromise" and a "fair" one too. The main point of contention whether it is advisable to take simultaneous examinations is adopted by "Pen," without examining its merits. As I said in my letter of the 28th ultimo, the caste system is an insurmountable obstacle in the way of the reformers. If the members of the higher class get administrative power in their hands, they are sure to abuse it and tyrannise over the lower class. In spite of the blessings of the British Rule, the lower class is still groaning under the Brahmin's power to an extent, known only to the sufferers. I can give your readers my practical experience of the Gujerat and the Poona side, about the views held by the lower class Hindoos regarding the British Rule and the Brahmins. When questioned about Government, their answer was *Sirkar our Ma-Bap* (*i.e.*, Government are our parents) or words to this effect. When asked how they were treated by the Brahmins and the higher class, "God spare us from them" was the universal reply, given in an attitude, as if praying to God. Is this the class, to which a greater political power is proposed to be given, in addition to the religious one they already possess? For the Brahmins, as the clergy in all nations, are an intellectual class, and so they have greater chances to enter the service than the Sudras. But if some of the latter manage to enter the service, will the Brahmins and the higher class pay them necessary subjection, leaving aside religious prejudices? I doubt that, especially in India, where a religious aristocracy has kept up its supremacy from time immemorial.

The proposers of the scheme forget that India is not a country but a continent, with a variety of races and religions. Even with the present strict police regulations, we so often read of riots and disturbances caused by the religious feelings of some party being hurt. What would be the result if a civilian whose religious feelings are likely to be offended is appointed in such a city? There are chances of gross injustice being done, and serious consequences might ensue. This is not at all a far-fetched instance, but quite within the limits of probability, in case a great many natives enter the service.

Further a civilian might have to take up arms in case of need. How many natives would do that? I can only point to the notorious fact of natives joining the Indian Medical Service, and then getting transferred to the Civil List, or taking sick-leave when a crisis happens.

"Pen" is mistaken in saying that Government has been shirking the question so long. As a matter of fact the cry of demand is not raised by the murmur of the whole people, but by the loud complaints of a few, smarting under personal injuries, who find a comfort "in spreading the contagion of their spleen." The people generally labour under the delusion, "That the loudest complainers for the public are the most anxious for its welfare." But if Government were to care for the demands of certain dissatisfied persons, the first maxim of politics "the greatest good of the greatest number" cannot be maintained.

The partisans of the scheme further argue that the successful candidates will be required to proceed to England to pass the second examination, and so in the end there will be no difference between them and those who pass both their examinations in England. But, Sir, as you say in your leader of the 29th ultimo, "If this be so, the residence and its conditions should be such as to secure the candidate the full advantage to be derived from that residence; like his English competitor he should enjoy those advantages before going up for examination." It seems to me there is a world of difference between proceeding to England before the examination and after passing it. For England would benefit a person a good deal if the time is spent well there. This would be the case if the candidate go there before the first examination, for there would be then some incentive to make them pass their days properly. But if he is once secure of his post (which would be the case if he passes his first examination, for the second is simply nominal), there would be no check to his wanton spirit and beyond picking up some slang and other English vices, he would return the same man over again. His Eastern prejudices will not be eradicated by Western education, and his progress will needs be like that of a man, driving in a carriage and pair, one of which is a noble-spirited animal, and the other an ill-fed, limpid vicious brute.

We see that the really worthy, who go to England, return covered with laurels. But when men of a different type are sent there simply on the *chance* of scraping through, and when the dead certainty is realized by their getting ploughed subsequently, then the blame falls on the examiners, or the system is voted partial or impracticable. If, as is alleged, there are really many men of genius in India, why not send them to England at people's expense and then show the English of what mettle we are made. When it comes to that, there is a dead silence, but if any talk is to be done, orators come out by scores to disburden their extra-charged sonorous lungs, of some of their spirits, and win cheap popularity.

If we had the misfortune to be governed by any other continental power, I am sure, we would not have risen out of the low mire of a perverted civilization. Our present position is simply due to the fine sense of English justice and of their plain and honest dealings. We are given rights and privileges as we become fit for them. But to make exorbitant and premature demands, and when they are not satisfied, to impute cowardly and dishonest motives to Government, or accuse them of breaking their promises, bespeaks a narrow mind and a mean spirit. Let us leave our claims in the hands of the English, and they are sure to do us justice when the proper time comes. Their good name is the best guarantee, and if natives do not appreciate its value, or the risk run in staking it, it is because they never had it.—Yours, &c.,

A.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT E. G. R. WILKINS, Indian Staff Corps has been granted four months' leave.

MR. WILLIAM GRANT has been appointed Second-Lieutenant, Karachi Artillery Volunteers.

THE services of Lieutenant C. S. Ducat, First Bombay Lancers, has been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

HONORARY SURGEON J. W. FIELD, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been promoted to Surgeon-Captain.

MESSRS. ROBERT DICKIE and George Henry Johnson, Deputy Assistant Commissaries, Bombay Establishment, have been granted the rank of Lieutenant.

THE services of Second-Lieutenant H. G. P. Beville Second Bombay Lancers, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

LIEUTENANT JOHN ARTHUR HANNINGTON, Worcestershire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 29th Bombay Infantry, and Second-Lieutenant H. Ross, Somersetshire Light Infantry, Wing Officer, 9th Bombay Infantry, have been admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

IT has been notified from the Horse Guards that the 29th and 15th Field Batteries of Royal Artillery from home will proceed to Bangalore and Secunderabad, respectively in relief of the 23rd and 19th Field Batteries Royal Artillery. The 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, from Egypt, will relieve the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots at Wellington and stations on the West Coast.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. MILEY, Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, has proceeded home on privilege leave. Major Anderson is acting for him.

MAJOR PAGET, of the 7th Hussars, has been appointed temporarily as Military Secretary to the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.

LIEUTENANT A. E. HATCH, 29th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Hyderbad, (Scind), *vice* Lieutenant G. S. Broome, proceeding to Poona for a course of Garrison Instruction. Lieutenant Hatch will perform the duties of Cantonment Magistrate in addition to his Military duties.

REVISED instructions for the guidance of candidates for the appointment of Army Schoolmistresses have been approved, and will be issued to all concerned, on application to the Director-General of Military Education.

WE understand that a new edition of Army Regulations, India, Volume I. Parts I., and II., is under revision at Simla, in the office of the Accountant-General, Military Department. It is to be hoped that the occasion will be taken advantage of to boil down the Indian production to the size of the Royal Warrant.

DURING the absence, on eight months' leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Stopford, Royal Artillery, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Poona Division, Captain T. P. Geoghehan, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, who lately officiated for Colonel Stopford when on privilege leave, will again officiate for him, and Captain C. M. Brunker, Station Staff Officer, will officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the District.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and a common jury.

FORGERY OF A HOONDIE.

Maneklal Mohunlal, a Bania, was charged on four distinct counts with the offence of forging a hoondie for Rs. 1,500 purporting to be drawn by his master's firm of Lukmichand Mohunlal upon the firm of their Bombay agents, Bapubhai Kakal. Mr. Dinsha Davar, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Ferreira and Daphtesay, conducted the defence.

Mr. Davar, in addressing the jury, stated the chief facts of the case to be these. The prisoner was firstly charged with forging a hoondie for Rs. 1,500 with intent to defraud his master's firm. He was further charged with forging a valuable security for Rs. 1,500 in the name of Nurbheran Kapoorchand, of his master's firm, and with forgery for the purpose of cheating the firm of Lukhmichand Mohunlal. He was lastly chargd with using as genuine a forged document. It appeared that the prisoner was for some time in the employ of a Broach merchant named Manekchand Lukhmichand, who had meanwhile come to Bombay, laid an information against the accused before a Magistrate. The learned counsel stated that the four charges he had read to the jury related to the hoondie for Rs. 1,500 purporting to be drawn by Luckmichand Mohunlal of Broach. The other man Dinshaw Muncherjee had not complained against the accused. The jury would have no doubt upon the evidence that the prisoner forged a valuable security and used it for the purpose of cheating the firm of Luckmichand Mohunlal. On the last charge, there could be no doubt that the prisoner brought the hoondies to Bombay for the purpose of cashing them, well knowing that they were forged.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Manekchund Luckmichand, of the firm of Luckmichand Mohunlal, said the prisoner was a Goomasta of the firm, and was dismissed about a year ago. He used to keep the accounts and to write hoondies. The firm of Bapoobhai Kakal were the Bombay agents of the witness' firm. About the end of April last, witness received some information from Bapubhai Kakal, and soon after received a telegram, and thereupon came to Bombay. He was shown the hoondie for Rs. 1,500, and recognised it to be in the handwriting of the accused. He had no doubt whatever in the matter. The hoondie was a forgery and had not been drawn by the witness's firm. Witness produced a bundle of hoondies written by prisoner while he was in the employ of the witness's firm. All those hoondies were signed by witness or his partner. None of the servants of the firm had authority to sign hoondies. Witness had produced in the Police Court a book, portions of which had been written by the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson: In all the real hoondies, the invariable practice was to write the witness's name or that of his partner Nurbheram Kapoorchand. The Bombay agents Bapubhai Kakal would pay a hoondie if there was a proper signature upon it.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the jury for the defence, said that his client had been employed in the firm of Lukmichand Mohunlal for a period of eight years, and was a trusted servant, and that the real reason for the present proceedings was a dispute which Manekchand Lukhmichand, a partner of the firm, had with his wife, and with which the prisoner was supposed to have some connection. The learned counsel referred to and commented upon several circumstances in the case as pointing to the improbability of his client having committed the offence with which he was charged.

Some witnesses were called for the defence. Inspector Stanford said he remembered some persons coming to lay a complaint regarding a hoondie with a man whom they charged with an offence. Mr. Stanford said the matter occurred some two months ago; and he could not undertake to say whether the prisoner was the man who was brought before him.

Mr. Davar having summed up the case for the prosecution, his lordship, in charging the jury, said three persons had been called to depose to the fact that the forged hoondie was in the handwriting of the prisoner; and those persons must know what they swore to. Then as to the prisoner using the forged hoondie, they had the evidence of the witnesses belonging to respectable firms in Bombay, and his lordship saw no reason to disbelieve them. It was entirely for the jury to say whether they believed the evidence for the prosecution and whether upon that evidence they thought the prisoner was guilty or not.

The jury at once returned a verdict of guilty on all the four counts.

His lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner he had been convicted upon the clearest possible evidence, and that there was not a shadow of doubt that he committed the forgery of the hoondie. The offence was a serious one; and his lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT.

Neria Juggoo was charged with having on the 11th ult., voluntarily caused his wife Jankee hurt with a penknife. Mr. Manker instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was not defended by Counsel.

The husband and wife lived on the third floor of a house at Jacobs' Circle. Early on the morning of the 11th

NEWS OF THE DAY.

PARTICULARS of the recent massacre of a French party on the Mekong, have been received in Rangoon. They show that a Siamese Mandarin, having surrendered the post at Comon to the French, was being conducted away as a prisoner, when, Inspector Grosgurin, the leader of the native escort, fell ill with fever. The Mandarin sent secretly for 200 Laotians, who massacred the escort, the Mandarin himself killing Grosgurin. Seventeen men were killed, only three escaping.

SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL W. N. WEBB, Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Army, will attain 60 years of age on the 6th instant, and vacates his appointment on that date. As already announced Surgeon-Colonel J. Warren, Principal Medical Officer, Poona District, will succeed to the appointment. The vacancy in the Poona District will fall to Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Atkins now of Devonport, who will shortly be promoted Surgeon-Colonel. He saw service in the Ashantee war, and shared in the Afghan Campaign of 1879-80. winning high commendation from General Roberts for his conspicuous coolness in the actions about Kabul.

LORD W. BERESFORD, when he goes Home will not long be idle writes a contemporary; but he is out of the running for ever commanding a regiment, as three years ago he elected to go on half pay and retain his present appointment in preference to going back to regimental duty as second-in-command. So when he leaves India he will at first be simply a Colonel on half pay, unless he gets some other appointment before hand.

IT will be remembered, says a Vienna correspondent, that when the Archduke Francis Ferdinand started for his voyage round the world in December last, one of his cousins, the Archduke Leopold Salvator, eldest son of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, was appointed first Lieutentant on board the *Empress Elisabeth*. The Archduke had previously made a voyage round the world in the *Fasana*, and returned hale and hearty. Now it is announced that sea air does not agree with him, that his nerves are irritated, and that he is returning home from Sydney on board an English steamer. There is an impression that the two Arcndukes did not quite agree, and that for this reason the younger was recalled home.

A PRILIMINARY forecast of the jute crop in Bengal for the present season has been issued by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. Since 1886, forecasts of this crop have been received from seventeen districts of Bengal, and during the present season four new districts Midnapur Darjiling, Cuttack and Balasore, have been added to the list. No return, however, has been received from Dacca. It is believed that the rainfall at the beginning of the year was on the whole, favourable to cultivation, but during recent months it has been excessive, and has not only prevented the full area from being sown in some districts, but has injured the seedlings in low-lying ground. Nevertheless it is estimated that the area sown during the present year is at least equal to that of 1892, and reports in the middle of June give hopes of fairly good crops. In the districts of Mymensingh, Rangpur, Tipera, Pabna, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Faridpur, Bogra, Jalpaiguri, and Purnea which contain about 87 per cent. of the total jute growing area in Bengal, the outturn is estimated at from 14 to 17 annas. For the whole province the yield is estimated at 16 annas, and the amount of jute, including cuttings and rejections, likely to be available for export, is placed at thirty-one lakhs of bales.

THE Alliance Bank of Simla has had a very prosperous half-year for the period ended June 30th. The result of the working shows a net profit, after providing for losses, of Rs. 1,11,526. Half-a-lakh will be spent in paying a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; Rs. 50,000 goes to the reserve fund, raising that fund, to six and-a-half lakhs, and the remaining Rs. 11,000 is carried forward.

THE total expenditure incurred by the Mysore Government in connection with the recent visit of H. E. the Viceroy to Mysore, amounted to Rs. 33,965. Some Rs. 2,200 have been realised by the sale of materials, and articles of the estimated value of Rs. 7,713 have been retained for use on future occasions. The net expenditure was therefore about Rs. 24,000.

As already stated, Professor Haffkine has just gone to Rajpura, in the Patiala State, a place that has an unenviable reputation as a cholera centre. But even the Rajpura cholera, the Pioneer writes, we should imagine, cannot compete in virulence with that of what are called the "tank" districts of the Central Provinces. Last year in the Raipur district alone, there were very nearly 17,000 deaths from cholera, giving the high death-rate of 13·50 per thousand from this disease alone. It is the old story "The water supply is derived almost exclusively from tanks and streams fouled by being resorted to indiscriminately for bathing, washing and watering of cattle. ..... The people show a great prefrence for tank water." And when we find too that the people have what what the Sanitary Commissioner humorously calls a "dietetic peculiarity"—keeping semi-fermented rice for a night in impure tank water, before eating it—the only wonder is that the death-rate is not even higher. The district certainly offers a very favourable field for M. Haffkine's experiments.

FROM the experiments which have been going on for the last ten years in the forest school in Debra, it appears that the Himalayan cypress is one of the most durable of Indian timbers. Specimens of various kinds of wood, each the size and shape of a metre gauge railway sleeper, were planted perpendicularly, with half their length under-ground and the upper portion exposed to the atmosphere. Most of them were put down in 1881, and a few subsequently at different times. One by one the softer and weaker woods disappeared, under the attack of rot and white ants and a short time ago, when the surviving posts were dug up, it was found that out of thirty-nine common Indian timbers three only were still sound. These were Himalayan cypress, teak and anjan, which had been exposed for ten, nine, and seven years respectively. So far as the experiment went, therefore, Himalayan cypress showed the best result. The fact is interesting because little attention has hitherto been paid to this tree, though few trees can be more easily grown. Of the remaining timbers, mango gave way in three years, while chir and hill oak only lasted for six. It is evident therefore that the conditions under which the experiment was conducted were anything but favourable for preservation.

A MEETING of Civil Servants was held at Simla, on Monday, the attendance including high officials. Five resolutions were passed dealing with the exchange question. The first was of a formal character; the second deprecating distinctions in compensation between *bona fide* family and other remittances, or between married and unmarried because some of the worst sufferers in the past may now have families in India, and bachelors require to save in order to marry. The third resolution urged that compensation should have retrospective effect. The other resolutions merely organised machinery for giving effect to the views of the meeting.

FROM the 24th to the 30th ultimo, 2 Europeans, 5 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 234 Hindus, and 41 Mahomedans, died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 298 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 273. The deaths are thus classified :—12 from measles, 115 from fevers, 19 from dysentery, 14 from diarrhœa, and 138 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 34·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 31·6 per 1,000 per annum.

THE Royal Warrant of May 25th, 1892, has never seen the light in India, writes the *Pioneer*. We now learn that another Royal Warrant, dated March 28th 1893, has been issued, cancelling that of 1892. The new Warrant will, except where otherwise specified, take effect from the date of its receipt and promulgation, subject to the provisions contained in the preamble. It will cancel all previously existing Warrants so far as they relate to, and affect pay, promotion, and non-effective pay.

A DELIGHTFUL open air concert was given last night in the Barrack Square, Fort St. George, Madras, by the Somersetshire Light Infantry, before an audience of some fifteen hundred persons, including a strong contingent from H. M. S. Cossack. The moon managed to lie *perdu* until the concert was nearly over, but there was a sufficiency of artificial light, and everything was as well arranged as possible. The Band distinguished itself under the baton of Mr. Rowe, and all the songs were received with loud applause. Lieutenant-Colonel Madden, Commanding the Regiment, trolled out "Killaloo" in a fine rich brogue, and Privates Maloney and Morley made one of the hits of the evening in their duet "Regular Army O." The thanks of the public, who were admitted free, are due to Colonel Madden and the officers for the very pleasant evening spent under the stars.

IN connection with the recent riots during the Bakri-Id at the village of Mhow, in the Azamgarh Ditrict, a contemporary learns that the Hindus were the aggressors, a mob attacking the Mahomedan and killing eight of them. The police had to fire to quell the disturbance, and three persons were killed. The police in the district were reinforced at once, and no disturbance has been reported since June 26. The Commissioner of the Division, who was at Azamgarh throughout, reported all quiet after that date, and intimated that he thought the police were in sufficient strength to keep the peace; but as uneasiness was apparent among the people, the Government ordered a troop of Bengal Cavalry and a company of Native Infantry to Azamgarh to restore confidence. Every means will be taken to punish those in fault. Mr. Trethewy, Deputy Commissioner, has returned from leave and taken charge of the district.

"Warranted French brandy" sounds well, but according to Vice-Consul Warburton the warranty may be justified, and yet the article may be worthless. The only item among the exports from La Rochelle which he finds important enough to call for notice is brandy which, as he significantly observes, is "by courtesy" still described in the official list of goods as Cognac. This article has increased from 1,122 tons in 1891 to 1,478 tons in 1892, and will, it is thought, probably continue to do so in spite of the fact that the wine out of which alone Cognac can be made has fallen off by 3,500,000 gallons in the past year. It is not exactly reassuring to learn that a great deal of this is sent to England.

AMONG a party of pious pilgrims who arrived the other day at the Troitzo-Sergievski Monastery in St. Petersburg, says an Odessa Correspondent, was a hale and hearty old man of 113 years of age. This sturdy devotee had tramped on foot the whole way from Luga, and evinced no sign of fatigue or weariness, whilst many of his youthful companions were more or less distressed by the journey. The old pilgrim's age was properly attested by the baptismal certificate carried among his papers.

IN Budapest, says a Vienna Correspondent, lives an old tailor whose business it is to mend uniforms. His great wish when he was young was to serve in the army, but he is so diminutive in size that he was refused. To get over his disappointment he became an army tailor, and began to collect military relics, of which his little house is so full that there is scarcely any room left for himself and his small wife. Archduke Eugen discovered him some time ago, and told the aged Field-Marshal Archduke Albrecht about him. When he went to Budapest on Saturday the two Archdukes visited the tiny tailor together, and made him tell his story and show his treasures. It was the happiest day of his life, and Archduke Eugen's order of a uniform delighted him hardly less than the Archduke Albrecht's sending him his photograph and a purse of gold.

THE outcry against the professional pearl-divers at Tahiti, which early this year led to the prohibition of the diver's dress and apparatus, has already been followed by a reaction which seems likely to impel the French authorities to withdraw the interdict. The allegations of certain natives and traders, supported by the Chamber of Commerce, was that the shell beds have been depopulated and permanently injured by the divers; but on close examination the facts have been discovered to be precisely the other way. With the dress and apparatus the diver, at depths varying from twelve fathoms to eighteen fathoms, reaches many shells which the diver who "holds his breath and goes all naked to the hungry shark" could never touch; and as all shells after three years or four years of age are destroyed or seriously deteriorated by the borer, or worm parasite he is enabled to secure a larger, number of shells that would otherwise be entirely lost to commerce.

THE British Consul at Wenchow sends home an interesting account of the mines of Steatite, and the manufacture of "soapstone" ornaments by the Chinese in that neighbourhood. The hills containing this mineral are owned by twenty or thirty families, who in some cases work the mines themselves, leading a hard life, dwelling in straw huts on the hillside. The soapstone varies considerably in value, according to size, shape, and above all, colour, which includes purple and mottled red, black, blue, grey, white, and beeswax. The jade, a white variety, is among the most valuable. It is stated that the soapstone industry here finds employment at the present time for some 2,000 miners and carvers. A great impetus was given to it by the opening of Wenchow to foreign trade. Previous to that the chief purchasers of soapstone were officials and literary men, and the article most often carved was a stamp or seal. When it was discovered that foreigners admired the stone articles. they were produced to meet their taste, as landscapes in low or high relief, flower Vases, plates, card trays, fruit dishes, cups, teapots and pagodas.

THOSE who remember Arthur Young's account of the metayers in pre-Revolutionary France may well contrast their condition with that of the Khames or Arab peasant cultivators in Algeria as described by Consul-General Playfair. These unfortunate agriculturists receive not a half, but a fifth share of the produce of the soil; and it may well be belived that there existence is, as this authority says, a very miserable one. They and their families live from day to day on the advance which they receive from the owner of the land, and which must be repaid at the time of harvest, before receiving the fifth part of the grain in kind. Sequestration and expropriation have deprived them of their best land; they are denied access to the forests; all the necessities of life are dearer, and the reserves which once enabled them to tide over years of famine, such as is now afflicting the country, are only known to them by tradition.

THE Rev. Stopford Brooke's lecture on "The Need and Use of getting Irish Literature into the English Tongue," which he delivered at the inaugural meeting of the Irish Literary Society in London, is published by Mr. Fisher Unwin in a small quarto unbound book with ample margins. In a brief preface, Mr. Brooke, as an Irishman, testifies to the interest he takes in the new society, designed as it is to aid in the publication of Irish literary works, and to gather together Irishmen of all classes in London, to make them friends, and to provide for them a pleasant place of meeting, with a library. Speaking of the immence range of subjects in Irish literature that are entirely fresh and full of inspiration, Mr. Brooke refers briefly to the old controversy about the poems of Napoleon's favourite bard Ossian. It is a pity, he says, that Macpherson did not frankly declare what he did and how much he invented, and it is a greater pity that he told the lie he did when he said the poems were translations. For all that, Mr. Brooke maintains that the ground of the poems of Osaian was in the Gaelic legends of the Irish heroes, and the power of these legends to awake imagination is proved by their influence on European poets.

THE "Royal Greenland Trade's" steamer Hvidbjornen has reached England from Greenland with the mails up to February last, but no news of the expedition of the Swedish explorers Bjorling and Kallstenius, who have been away in Greenland for above a year. It is almost impossible that the expedition can have wintered in any Danish colony, and fears are entertained about its safety, especially as the last winter in Northern Greenland was unfavourable. Still it is hoped that the expedition may have taken refuge with some Eskimo tribe. It had last sailed away in the direction of Lancaster Sound from Godhavn, on the south side of the Island of Disko

PLEA FOR A ONE AND EIGHT-PENNY RUPEE.

MR. F. ATKINSON, C.S., Deputy Accountant-General, N.-W. Provinces, addresses a long letter to the *Pioneer*, which, after reviewing the Report of the Herschell Committee, gives reasons for concurring with Mr. B. W. Currie—one of the Committee who appended a separate report—that a one and eight-penny rupee would be in many respects preferable to a one and four-penny or one and six-penny rupee. We give the concluding paragraphs of Mr. Atkinson's letter :—

In para. 135 the Committee express their opinion "that to close the mints for the purpose of raising the value of the rupee is open to much more serious objection than to do so for the purpose of preventing a further fall," but in arriving at this conclusion the Committee appear to have given preponderating weight to the opinion of the mercantile class, and more especially to the question of trade with dollar-using countries, to the exclusion of Imperial interests.

In paras. 137 to 145 the Committee discuss the various alternative schemes. All of which they happily reject.

Paras. 146 to 152 deal with possible modifications of the proposal of the Government of India. They point out that under these proposals exchange might rise considerably very rapidly, and the apprehensions of disaster which are entertained would be intensified. To avoid this, in para. 156 they recommend that the ratio should be fixed at 1*s.* 4*d.* instead of 1*s.* 5*d.*, and this modification the Government of India perhaps unfortunately accepted. The result has proved that exchange rose to the limit of 1*s.* 4*d.* within 48 hours of the announcement of the decision of Government, a rise of about 1½*d.*, and it is stated that this rapid and considerable rise has caused very serious dislocation of trade. Since this has been the case it is very doubtful if a rise to 1*s.* 6*d.* at once, which would have been reached within a very few days, would in reality have caused trade to be dislocated to any appreciably greater extent than the present rise has caused; whilst, on the other hand, the eventual benefit to the country would have been enormous.

The principle advocated by the Committee was, no doubt, correct, but they made the double mistake of not steadying the rupee at a ratio sufficiently near to the market ratio at the time the change was made, and in adopting a scheme under which a gradual rise of the rupee was practically impossible without great uncertainty, and certain and extensive speculation.

A scheme was submitted to the Committee, which ensured the rise of the rupee by 1-32 of 1*d.* weekly, and under which the rise could not have been more rapid unless desired, and the possibility of speculation was reduced to a minimum. A rise of 1-32 weekly, or 1 5-8*d.* yearly until the eventual ratio decided on, 1*s.* 8*d.* or 1*s.* 9*d.*, had been reached, would have placed the rupee on a practically stable footing, and the smallness of the rise would have prevented any interference with trade, at all events with any except dollar-using countries.

The whole sense of the report tends in the direction of proving that India has not derived any benefit from the fall in exchange, but that, on the other hand, she has experienced serious losses; and sufficient is said on the subject to show that a gradual rise in the ratio of silver to gold, placing India's currency on a level with other gold standard countries, would be attended with but very little disadvantage; whilst, on the other hand, the advantages would be enormous. Mr. B. W. Currie, an influential London banker, writes in his separate report: "Moreover, I fail to see what advantage would be gained by selecting the ratio of 22·37 to 1 (1*s.* 4*d.* to the rupee) rather than that of 18·22 to 1 (1*s.* 8*d.* to the rupee) which has been adopted with apparent success in Austria, or that which is in use among other nations." The apparent truth of this remark must be self-evident to all, and it is impossible to conceive on what principle the majority of the Committee acted, in the face of the arguments offered by themselves in fixing the ratio at 1*s.* 4*d.*, unless they were guided solely by the evidence given by the mercantile community, which must have formed the great bulk of the evidence received by them, and which was possibly founded on an incomplete study of the effect of exchange on trade, and a false impression that an extensive rise in the rupee however gradual, would permanently affect India's trade detrimentally.

The rupee is now fixed at 1*s.* 4*d.*, and if no further rise is made India will have to face in perpetuity—(1) the difficulty with the Government officials, which, if suitably settled, as it obviously must be, will involve an annual expenditure of about Rx. 1,200,000; (2) the increased volume of produce necessary to be exported in payment of India's debt; (3) the loss to the country caused by the valuation of silver at 1*s.* 4*d.* to the rupee, but purchased at a higher price; the permanent loss to the wage-earning class; (5) the permanent charge of upwards of Rx. 5,000,000, increasing annually on account of loss by exchange in excess of the charge with the ratio of 1*s.* 3*d.*; (6) the loss accruing to persons entitled to fixed payment in rupees.

It is, of course, not too late to further raise the ratio, and it may possibly be the intention of Government to do so, as his Excellency the Viceroy explicitly stated that the 1*s.* 4*d.* rate was only provisional. But if a rise under the present scheme is to be made, it will have to be made as quietly and rapidly as the present rate has been fixed, or India will be deluged with gold, and speculation will be enormous. For example, if it was announced that a further rise of, say, 2*d.* was to take place, sovereigns would be remitted from England, and sold to the mint for 15 rupees, with the object of again remitting to England at 12 rupees to the sovereign. To add to this, a second heavy rise in the rupee would dislocate trade even more seriously than the rise to 1*s.* 4*d.* has done. It would, however, be quite possible, under some other system, to raise the rupee to 1*s.* 8*d.*, the lowest ratio to which it should be raised, by gradual rises of 1-32 of 1*d.* weekly, and this could be done in 128 weeks, or a little over 2 years, with absolute safety, without any interference with trade; and throughout the time the rupee would be practically stable, as it would be definitely known what its exchange value at any future time would be.

FRED ATKINSON.

Simla, 1st July.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended June 24, 1893, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	90,000	1,60,000	4,000	2,54,000
Or per mile of Railway	195	347	9	551
For previous 24 weeks of half-year.	23,95,515	61,99,855	92,942	86,88,352
Total for 25 weeks..	24,85,515	63,59,865	96,945	89,42,352
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	91,190	1,71,310	6,067	2,68,567
Per mile of Ry do.	198	372	13	583
Total to corresponding date do.	24,26,581	61,29,635	1,48,528	87,01,797

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 14,567
Increase to date ..... " 2,37,555

MARSHAL MACMAHON, who was born at Sullysur-Loire in the early Renaissance castle there, now in possession of his great nephew, entered his eighty-sixth year. A Paris Correspendent writes of him: He is in perfect health. He received congratulations from the King of Italy, the Archduke Joseph, the President of the Hungarian Diet, and from a number of Italian generals and old statesmen, to say nothing of the messages that came from the Irish, who, though not blood relations, are regarded by him almost as kinsfolk. Until the Marshal had an attack of influenza a few months ago, he never knew what illness was. He is a proud man in some respects, but the least vain of mortals, and enjoys a rare freedom from self-consciousness. Though subject to passing fits of anger he was never known to harbour enmity against any fellow mortal. He accepted the defeat inflicted on him in 1877, and retired from the Presidency of the Republic as soon as was possible after serving as a figure head at the ceremonies of the Universal Exhibition of 1878. He left office considerably poorer than he entered it, and owing to a heritage which fell to his wife was able to live in a house of his own in the Rue de Bellechasse. Every morning he is up betimes to look after his horses. When at La Foret, he leads the life of a country gentleman, and continues in the autumn to make heavy bags. He is fond of solitary sport, and generally goes afield accompanied only by a pointer and a retriever.

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c., for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address: HECHART CLIFTON, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 4th July were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—Rain at Karachi 16 cents. Strong monsoon winds. River at Kotri on 2nd, 16 feet 5 inches against 8 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Preparations for kharif cultivation progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 14 feet 2 inches against 7 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Kharif preparations progressing. Average rainfall 71 cents in 11 out of 14 talukas. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif operations general. Rain all round, average 66 cents, maximum 1 inch 80 cents in Hyderabad. Cattle in good condition. Young crops attacked by rats and grass-hoppers in Tando Bago. Rice transplanted benefited by rain, but slightly damaged where not transplanted.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain average 60 cents, beneficial. Sowings continue throughout the district. Seeds resown where damaged by crickets. Agricultural stock sufficient.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain general, maximum 4 inches 33 cents. Agricultural prospects good.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 1st July 1893).—Rain for week maximum at Sanand 9 inches 28 cents, minimum at Dhandhuka 1 inch 23 cents. Sowing of bajri retarded owing to excessive rain. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum 5 inches 64 cents at Godhra. minimum 2 inches 8 cents at Dohad. Sowings still progressing. Agricultural stock healthy. Fodder supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 1st July 1893).—Rain for week, maximum at Kapadvanj 10 inches 29 cents, minimum at Kaira 2 inches 42 cents, average for the district 4 inches 93 cents, in Kaira fall after 1st and until 4th 50 cents, in the talukas ranging from 84 to 7 cents. Sowing of bajri. kodar. bauto, rice, &c. progressing throughout the district. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain for week, maximum 8 inches 89 cents at Broach, miuimum 2 inches 89 cents at Jambusar. Agricultural operations generally retarded owing to excessive rain. Sowing of cotton and rice has commenced in parts of Jambusar and Petha Mahal Honsot. Condition of fodder supply good, and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 1st July 1893).—Rain for week, throughout the district, maximum 2 inches 53 cents at Olpad, minimum 87 cents at Bulsar. Kharif sowings in progress. Fodder sufficient, and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 6 cents, average in the district 3 inches 8 cents. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. In some places the seed first sown was damaged by excessive moisture and is therefore being sown again. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Except Kalvan and Satana. (For week ending 3rd July 1893).—Rain for week at Nasik 31 cents, at Igatpuri 6 inches 66 cents, at Peint 1 inch 55 cents, in other talukas maximum in Dindori 42 cents and minimum at Yeola 5 cents. Transplantation of rice in progress in Igatpuri and Dindori talukas, and sowing of Kharif crops going on elsewhere. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Chandor and fair elsewhere except Peint.

Calaba (Bombay).—Rain every day except on 28th, heavy on 4th: total of week 3·77 inches, total, to date 21·48 inches, being 6·74 inches above average. Abnormal temperature nil on 28th and 29th, 2° cool on 30th, 1st and 4th, and 3° cool on 2nd and 3rd. Vapour in air, normal wind easterly from 1st to 3rd: wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rain for week at Sadar Station 2 inches 50 cents, in talukas maximum at Bhiwndi 4 inches 59 cents, minimum at Umbargaon 97 cents. Sowing of rice almost finished. Ploughing and transplanting commenced. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain general but very light, maximum 3 inches 65 cents at Alibag, minimum 80 cents at Uran. Lands are being prepared for transplantation in 3 talukas. Transplantation of seedlings in progress plentifully here, young plants doing well. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—(Except in 3 talukas and one petha).—Rain everywhere, maximum 4 inches 9 cents at Rajapur, minimum 1 inch 11 cents at Dapoli. Transplantation in progress, but slightly retarded for want of rain.

Poona.—Rain for week, at District Head-quarters 9 cents, slight throughout the district, maximum 98 cents at Mulshi, minimum 2 cents at Sirur. Transplantation and sowing of rice and nagli in progress in the Maval portion of the district; in the Deshi portion sowing of kharif crops has also commenced. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain in 5 talukas, maximum 33 cents at Akola, minimum 5 cents at Jamkhed. Sowing of bajri, cotton, mug and udid in progress. Ploughing continues in some talukas. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari dearer in Nevasa and cheaper in Nagar and Shevgaon talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 1st July 1893).—Rain for week at Sangola 2 cents. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Lands are being prepared for the next season in Sholapur, Karmala and Pandharpur talukas. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight rise in the prices of jowari in Sholapur, Madha and Sangola talukas.

Satara.—Rain in Satara 1 inch 49 cents, in talukas maximum 2 inches 58 cents at Javli, minimum 7 cents at Tasgaon. Preparations of lands completed. Sowing operations in progress. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Weather cloudy. Rain maximum 99 cents in Bagevadi, minimum 2 cents in Hungund. Kharif sowings progressing in 4 talukas and retarded in 4 for want of moisture. Ploughing and weeding operations in 5 talukas. Rats doing injury to seedlings in 4 talukas.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 1 inch 40 cents, total 20 inches 82 cents, at Chandgad 4 inches 5 cents, at Khanapur 3 inches 25 cents, slight elsewhere. Kharif sowing operations continue. Rats damaging sprouts of sown seeds in places in Gokak and Athni talukas.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district except in Ron, Mundargi and Nargund talukas, varying from 1 inch 1 cent in Mugod to 6 cents in Ranebennur. Sowing of rice, til and udid in progress. The sowing crops promise well. Lands are being prepared for early jowari.

Kanara.—Fair rain throughout the district, maximum 10 inches 82 cents at Honavar, minimum 1 inch 12 cents at Haliyal. Young rice plants thriving. Transplantation in progress in some places. Sowing finished above ghats. Garden sugarcane doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain 1 inch 66 cents. Sowing in progress.

Wadhwan.—Rain fall at Civil Station during week 2 inches 7 cents and more or less general in Jhalavad.

Baroda.—Rain during week 4 inches 22 cents. Agricultural stock and standing crops fair, Sowing operations still continue.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th June 1893, on 25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	500	10	1,010
Or per mile of Railway	20	20	...	40
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	12,500	19,147	423	31,070
Total for 23 weeks...	13,000	19,647	433	33,080
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of Ry. do.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date do.	.....	.....	.....	.....

BEARING in mind the maxim of one of Napoleon's greatest Generals that "the secret of war lies in the legs," it is satisfactory to be assured, on the authority of Colonel E. T. H. Hutton, that it is absurd to say that British troops cannot march. Colonel Hutton will not admit that our regimental officers are one whit behind their Continental confreres in the earnest and careful discharge of their duties. Without carrying us back to the days of Marlborough, Wellington, or the earlier campaigns in India, he reminds us of Lord Napier's march from Zulla to Magdala in 1867, of Sir Donald Stewart's great march from Kandahar to Kabul, and of Lord Roberts's great and more widely known march from Kabul to Kandahar in 1880; the march of the cavalry division from Kassassin to Cairo, including the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, in 1882; and the march of the Royal Irish across the Desert in 1885 from Korti to the Nile at Gubat and back in 1885.

Holloway's Pills.—With changing temperature the digestion becomes impaired, liver disordered, and mind despondent. The cause of these irregularities is easily removed by the use of Holloway's Ointment and Pills. They directly attack the source of the evil, remove all impurities from the circulation, restore the affected organs to their natural state, and correct all defective secretions. An easy means of restoring health and strength is supplied by Holloway's Pills and Ointment. These famous medicines are blood renovating remedies, whose influence reaches the great centres of the nervous system, purifies the circulation, induces a healthy state of the bodily powers, gives tone to the stomach and brain, producing a desire for food, and all the proper requirements for health and vigour.

THOUGHT VERSUS ACTION.

M. EMILE FAGUET, in the *Revue Bleue* writes :—M. Henri Berenger has added a very interesting preface to his volume entitled "L'Effort," which is, in reality, a manifesto against intellectuality. He compares intelligence with action and finds the balance in favour of the latter. By intelligence he means that of the past, the knowledge of that which others have done before us; in short, the history of human ideas. That intelligence is a death which preserves the remembrance of the dead, "and we do not want the dead to devour our hearts." By action, he understands that we bhould not act for the sake of acting, which would be 'puerile, but to act through, and for love, to act through charity. This anti-intelectuality of M. Berenger does not wish to demolish too much. He only abolishes the professors of history, the paleographers, the geologists, the professors of the history of philosophy and the libraries. On the other hand, he recommends that each one should love his neighbour and do nothing which has not his good in view, or the subordination of one's own desires to those of his neighbour.

It is unnecessary for me to say that I am, in no case of the opinion of M. Berenger. Irreflective action, action without thought, or action governed by thought which does not take into consideration the past thoughts of humanity, would, I greatly fear, be a very bad action. But it would always be an action of love, says M. Berenger. I do not believe it. If you believe that the instinct of love itself, that altruism is not precisely the result incomplete as it may be, of the very slow elaboration of human intellect from the very beginning of its existence, I shall be much surprised. I am strongly of the opinion that, without the thought of our ancestors, man would be only a brute, and would very seldom act in the interests of his neighbour. No, there is no antagonism between thought and charity, between reason and the heart; and I verily believe that it is thought which has created charity, and reflection, hereditary and secular, which has created the heart. Therefore it is not necessary to separate them and to invite the heart to defy the intellect. To do that would be to strike the father, which is always naughty, and to drain the source, which is a serious thing to do. I defy many of the systems which invite man to take away a part of his being, whatever it may be. Man is thought, knowledge, action. It is probable that if he thinks and knows, it is becauseit is necessary for him to know in order to think, and to think in order to act. It is also probable that when he is exhorted to act without thinking or to think without being helped by the thoughts of others, and to build up the present without making use of the past, he will be greatly embarrassed. Act, and act well—this is a beautiful formula. But as soon as you add, act well, you compel me to know precisely what it is to act well; you compel me to create a morality, and I am unable to build up a morality which shall be a common idea without knowing what that humanity is of which I am a part, what it has been, through what it has passed, &c.

It is a curious thing that this idea of the separation of thought and action is an old Catholic idea. The Church says to man: "You have need of thinking. I think for you, because God has thought for me. Accept in short formulas, my thought which is his and act accordingly you men of action. You will then make no mistake and you will be relieved of the care of thinking. Go in peace and work hard." That was not at all bad. It was the division of labour. To men of thought, thought well guarded and confined; to others, action, directed by the thought of those who think. It was an orhanisation which did not lack skill, and. between ourselves, there will always be something of this, only the priests will be replaced by the journalists, because progress is necessary. But in any case that idea is less applicable to the present times than to any other. How can you say to the men of the twentieth century: "Act; do not think." "An act, being always a realised thought, who shall think our actions?" they will answer. In this age of extreme individualism one should, less than ever before, advise man, to use only a part of his powers. He must use his intellect, at least to the extent of choosing his intellectual guides, and consequently he is forced to consider what shall be his rule of action, or, what amounts to the same thing, to prefer, as guide of his actions, this or that one to all others. Let us then think, since we cannot do otherwise, and let us not separate thought and morality. It is the one which makes the other, and morality without thought is only a vague instinct, in which I should place little confidence. "Strive then, to think well; this is the origin of morality," says Pascal, and, like all great words, this is a truism.

WELL WORSHIP.

EARLY Northen Christianity, of course, tried to put down well worship without much success, observes the Daily News. Very recently, if not now, wells in Derbyshire were "dressed" with flowers on a certain day and a rustic merry-making followed. All this would have been "idolatry" in the eyes of King Egbert, or of St. Cummin, who died in 669 A.D., and the practice really is a relic of "Gentilism," as Aubrey calls it. King Egbert imposed three years of penance on people who kept wakes at wells, so did St. Cummin. But whereas the wake was originally hallowed to the well itself or to its presiding naiad, in latter times the wells were, sacred to saints, and the wake, or nocturnal festival went on merrily. There is a little lochan, near the Naver, whither the country people still gather, or very lately were used to gather, and hold a wake, on a certain night in summer. The consequent frivolities have been obnoxious to the kirk, as well as to the Church. The ancient religion, "proved an excuse for a glass," or a lass, or both, and all forms of festive religion are difficult to reform out of existence. The Mass was easily "stamped out" in Scotland, but the repression of Robin Hood's games nearly caused a revolt against the ministers. Thus well worship lingered on, perhaps lingers yet, though the pilgrims are honouring an unknown naiad, or a disestablished saint.

In Cornwall and Devonshire, where pixies yet bears sway, old sacred wells are common with their pathetic ruinous arches of Gothic stonework. About one of these Bishop Hall writes, Mr. Hope says in his "Mystery of Godliness." The worthy prelate is arguing that angels are serviceable to the pious, and mentions as a proof of this, that St. Madern's well in Cornwell, cured a poor cripple. This occurred in 1640, when John Trelille was thrice warned in dreams that he should visit the spring, wash in it, and sleep in "St. Madern's bed." He instantly recovered. This, in fact, was clearly a case of faith healing, as in the affair of Pascal's niece and the Sainte Epine. The Bishop "took strict and impartial examination in my last triennial visitation. I found neither art nor collusion; the cure done, the author an invisible God." Yet, as St. Madern's bed is a stone bench, we do not advise lame persons to bathe in the well and then lie on the stone, without first consulting their usual medical attendant. To "bousen," or duck, the insane in a holy well is also a strong measure, and, before doing so, it may be as well to take counsel's opinion and square the police. There is a rare ghost story attached to the pool of the Black Hound, at Dean Combe, in Devon. An industrious and opulent weaver died and was buried. Next day he was found in his chamber, working as hard as usual at his loom. "And what for, no? we may ask diligence in a ghost is too rare a quality to be discountenanced. The weaver's sons did not like the affair, somehow; they sent for the parson, who took a dull conventional view of the subject. "Knowles, come down!" he said, "this is no place for thee," as if, forsooth, it was any business of his. The clerical arrogance of a bloated priesthood, overriding the industrious poor in their most intimate concerns, was never more nakedly exposed. However, like the coon of fable, Knowles "came down." The parson then, with brutal rudeness, threw a handful of church mould in the poor weavers's face; he never rallied, but became a black hound on the spot, where he still haunts the well. Now observe the superiority of Presbyterian institutions, and the self-relying independent spirit of a ghost in Scotland. The father of James Thomson (the author of "The Castle of Indolence," not the light-hearted poet of the "City of Dreadful Night") was a minister at Ancrum, or some neighbouring parish. He was called in to to exorcise a ghost. That ghost did not budge, and the Rev. Mr. Thomson fell down dead in the attempt to evict a Border apparition. "It is a pity," as Mr. Harry Foker says, "that the clergy should interfere in these matters."

A RATHER singular combination of business is being carried on by a solicitor in the north of England, who, in addition to the practice of the law, has set up as an egg and poultry merchant. According to a circular sent to members of the legal profession, this gentleman undertakes to supply new-la

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE appointment of Lord-in-Waiting is worth £700 a year, and it does not usually involve more than from two to three weeks' attendance at Court.

Henry Irving once came across a rustic in the vicinity of Stratford-on-Avon, who did not know who Shakespeare was. He was under the impression that "he writ the Boible!"

The bookmakers at Ascot on Tuesday, under police supervision, were compelled to make a hollow square, in which formation they awaited the assaults of backers with as much alacrity as the English squares at Waterloo received the French Cuirassiers. The position has, it must be confessed, some advantages for a Welsher. He can slip from the front rank of the square in an instant and be seen no more.

A singular story is in circulation about the Duke of York and the Princess Mary of Teck. It is to the effect that at the time of their engagement they made a mutual agreement not to talk to each other in public during their courting days. This singular vow of silence was to prevent them making public exhibition of their tenderness towards each other. The Duke and the Princess have no doubt observed the guys many engaged young couples make of themselves carrying on their spooning in public.

The "Christian young man" has still a curious idea of the theatre. The following is a quotation from a leaflet which has been recently distributed among the members of the Croydon Young Men's Christian Association :—

> The theatre's a gate of hell;
> The actors consider well
> The audience! Who are they,
> The half of those who go to see the play?
> Abandoned women of the town,
> Their partners men of bad renown;
> The other half are simply gaping fools,
> The Devil's victims and his tools.

It is understood that Mr. E. Goossens, the talented musical director of the Carl Rosa Company, who has for many years been mainly instrumental in keeping the performances at the high level of excellence, which has made the Company so popular, has severed his connection with the organisation. The cause has not transpired, but it may be connected with the efforts of the directors to cut down expenses, the dividends having of late been unsatisfactory. Mr. Hamilton Clarke has been appointed principal orchestral conductor, in place of Mr. E. Goossens. Mr Clarke has long been well known as a composer of incidental music for the drama, and his theatrical experience is considerable.

In an interview reported in the "Strand Magazine" Mr. Harry Furniss was asked if he thought there was anything suggestive of cruelty in caricature. "Not in this country," he replied; "in Spain, Italy, and France—yes. Caricaturists there score off their cruelty. Listen to this. One night I was in the House. Mr. Gladstone rose to speak. He held his left hand up and referred to it as 'This Old Parliamentary hand.' I noticed a fact which men who had sat in that House for years had never seen. On that left hand Mr. Gladstone has only three fingers! Think of it—think of what your caricaturist with an inclination towards cruelty might have made of that fact, coupled with those significant words!"

Princess May (writes a London correspondent) wears an inscrutable face. She is Society's Sphinx just now. Every one would like to know what this gentle girl is thinking and feeling in a position more difficult and trying than often falls to the lot of any woman, but the quiet face, steadfast eyes, and firmly folded lips tell nothing. Never was bride-elect more stared at and commented on. The Royal marriage is discussed in all its bearings by all classes of society, and the manner of the betrothed couple, when together, is watched with keenest interest. Prince George looks gay and "debonnaire." Princess May will not wear her heart on her sleeve, and expresses as much in her absolute quietude of manner.

Lord and Lady Clancarty have left Garbally, their country residence in Galway country, for a prolonged absence. While in the west, Lady Clancarty, was rapidly becoming very popular, her unassuming gentle, lady-like manner endearing her to all she came in contact with. She used to ride to hounds pluckily, and was a first class horsewoman. Yet she was badly treated by the ladies of Galway. At what they called a hunt ball last month, to which she was invited by the Master of the Hounds, Lord Clanmorris, who introduced the Countess, she, with the Earl, stood up to dance the first dance—the lancers—when several ladies, who were on the floor, in the most marked manner sat down. Lord and Lady Clancarty left the room immediately. It is said that most of the gentlemen present resented the insult.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, writing in the "Sunday Sun" with regard to Mr Sexton, says, his personal habits show his extraordinary absorption in the House of Commons. Cursed—like so many active brain-workers—with a very poor digestion, delicate in frame, and prevented by his incessant work from taking exercise, he has to limit himself strictly to one meal a day. This he takes about seven o'clock every evening, and always in the House of Commons. Up to that time all that has passed his lips is a cup of tea without even the addition of toast. His one weakness is a cigar. He never has been known to go to a dinner party except those which are got up under the auspices of his own colleagues. He is, when political work allows him, an omnivorous novel reader, a great Shakespearean scholar, and a very keen and severe dramatic critic.

A SENSATION has just been caused in the United States by the order issued by the Baltimore Park Board against love-making in the park. General J. S. Barry, secretary of the Board, has declared that the public parks are not meant as courting-places, and that in future anything in the way of love-making will be held to be improper conduct, and punishable by the police. Two young people have, in fact, been arrested for kissing and fined—the man 20 dollars, the woman 5 dollars; a curious distinction in the value of a kiss. Naturally the order has caused some stir. One in dignant correspondent thus relieves himself in the newspapers :—"Sir,—I am a young man who has spent some of the happiest moments of my life courting in our beautiful Central Park, where love-nooks abound. I courted my wife-to-be in this self-same park last summer and if any one can find a more beautiful spot on earth for courting I would like to know it. Many a young woman who wanted to marry a man has reason to bless Central Park for the delicious surroundings, where even a moderately pretty girl would make any man want to marry."

The "Westminster Gazette" tell two am using stories of the United Service bazaar in London. Some "coloured" attendants were stationed in the banqueting hall. Enter the Duke of Cambridge, who accosts one of the "black men," shakes him heartily by the hand, and "hopes he is having a good time while in the old country." The Duke had mistaken the dusky Ethiop for one of the Indian princes at present in England, and Sambo feels everla stingly exalted in consequence.

The second incident was as follows :—The reporters, on making their way to the banqueting-hall found the personages who barred their way not over willing to give place, and one of the pressmen had to resort to a 'Really, madam,' &c., and a tap on the shoulder of a lady obstructionist. His expostulation was supplemented by a protest from one of the naval officers particularly concerned in the affair who said, "I fear you do not know whom you are obstructing; madam." Like a flash the lady dropped a curtsey to the indignant pressman, and "I beg your pardon, your Royal Highness!" was the startling apology which was simultaneously stammered from her lips.

The company which gathered at Barnard's-inn Hall, recently, at the invitation of the Society of Friends of Russian Freedom, "to meet Mr. George Kennan," was a distinct proof of the success of the society's work. Five members of Parliment were present—Mr. Picton, Mr. E. J. C. Morton, Mr. W. Allan, Mr. T. Lough, and Mr. Byles. Among the members and visitors were Miss Hosba Streeton, Walter Crane, Dr. Todhunter, Belfort Bax, Mr. Wm. Clarke, Mr. Stapley, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Beasse. Perhaps the chief centres of interest—of course, after the guest of the evening—were Krapotkin, Stepniak, Volkhovsky (ex-refugee from Siberia) and Tchaikovsky.

Mr. Kennan gave a heart-moving little address, during the delivery of which he could not conceal his own emotion. He declares his purpose of devoting the remainder of his life to the cause of Siberian exile, whose misery and unmerited suffering he had exposed to the world. The Russian Government hoped by its standing army of soldiers and its lying army of policemen (this was a characteristic touch of humor) to keep out of the imperial preserves the disturbing influence of progressive ideas; but this policy was foredoomed to failure. Mr. Kennan's is a striking personality, and a decidedly military bearing accorded well with the tone of stern determination in which he told his hearers, amidst sympathetic applause, that he would not lay down his work while life remained in him.

Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G. Governor of the Falkland Islands, is in England on a short leave of absence, and was accordingly able to be present at the Lucknow dinner. Sir Roger, who is one of the heroes of the relief of Lucknow served during the Indian mutiny, when he was only a lad of seventeen, with the Volunteer Cavalry of General Havelock's forces, displaying signal bravery. He has during the last thirty years been in the colonial service in different parts of the world—in West Africa, the West Indies, and Western Australia.

NOTICES.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL Throat and Lung DISEASES.

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Wholesale Depots :—Howe, Balch & Co., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta. H. E. Bode & Sons, opposite Bombay Bank, 6, Green St., Bombay.

Very Old Special Scotch Whisky

D.C.L.

This well-known Brand obtained the Highest Awards at Edinburgh and Melbourne, and is now recognised as the best Scotch Whisky in the Indian Market.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

Registered Proprietors :—

The Distillers Company, Ltd,

whose gross annual power of production is 13,000,000 Gallons.

Agents :—

Spencer & Co., Madras.
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Calcutta & Rangoon
John Smeal & Co., Cachar & Sylhet.

WANT of STRENGTH

FER BRAVAIS

most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.—Cures anæmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation, or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.

Apply to Messrs VOLKART BROTHERS
Bombay, Madras, Colombo.

Rimmel's Perfumery

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
TREBLED DISTILLED.
Rimmel's Florida Water,
Most Cooling and Reviving.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
Refreshing, Invigorating.

EUGENE RIMMEL, LIMITED,
LONDON & PARIS.

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of all sorts and conditions of men into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER,
Hairdresser, &c.,
AT THE
Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London, E.C.
Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE

The most admired of all Perfumes. Other odours pall upon the sense, but Atkinson's "White Rose" is ever fresh and sweet.

ATKINSON'S
EAU DE COLOGNE

Renowned for a couple of centuries, this Perfume has given rise to a legion of Worthless Imitations. Use only Atkinson's English make, which is the finest. Of all Dealers.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION! Only genuine with shield Trade Mark, Blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark of a "White Rose," and address in full.

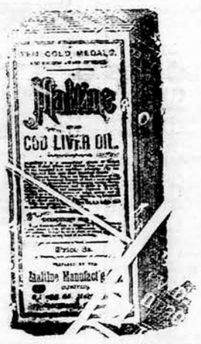
Hamilton & Co
73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

3631 G. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.
3632 G. Engraved Silver Bangle. Rs. 15 cash.
3633 G. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.
3634 G. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.
3635 G. Silver Bangle, similar to illustration Rs. 5 cash.
3636 G. Silver Gilt Brooch. Rs. 8 cash.
3637 G Silver Bangles. Rs. 4, 5, 6 and 7 cash.
3638 G. Silver "Good Luck" Bangle. Rs. 9 cash.
3639 G. Silver "Good Luck" Brooch. Rs. 7 cash.
3640 G. Silver Bangle. Rs. 6 cash.
3641 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 13 cash.
3642 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 12 cash.
3643 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 9 cash.
3644 G. Silver Padlock and Key Bangle. Rs. 9 cash.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

This Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.



"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force-giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

IN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION
THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
Travelling Representative :—J. H. LASCELLES.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. CURES CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE.

The ORIGINAL and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus :—

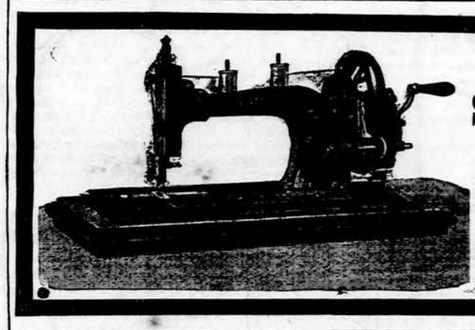
Lea & Perrins

Ask for
'LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents : THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta

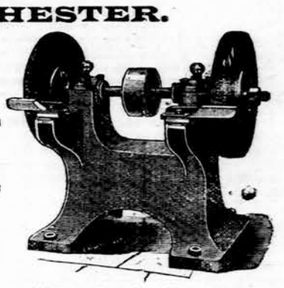


PFAFF
PERFECT
SEWING MACHINES
Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

MANUFACTURED BY
G. M. PFAFF,
KAISERSLAUTERN,
GERMANY.

LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED,
ARDWICK, MANCHESTER.
Manufacturers of
Improved Patent Consolidated
EMERY DISCS.



GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,
For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

PRIZE MEDALS:
1868: International Inventions (London), 1885. Universal Grinder. Pattern C.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Agents, Bombay—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. O. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

Chapoteaut's
PEPSINE PEARLS
for
SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE
Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL
THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES
EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
From *The Hospital Rep. ts* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the patient, and develops the appetite in a « most extraordinary manner. Consumptive patients experience a feeling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.
« D' GAY, *Gazette des Hopitaux.* »
From *The Lancet March*, 12th. 1887.

« M. **CHAPOTEAUT** has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »
Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, Rue Vivienne, PARIS.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES
Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness**, and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds**, with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections**, and **difficulty** in **Expectoration**, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.
GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION
Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.
MATICO INJECTION is used in recent AND MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases
GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver*, and *Intestines*, and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections*, and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

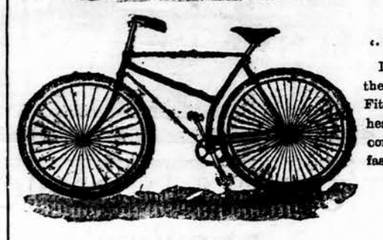
CHAMPAGNE
CLOS ST-URBAIN

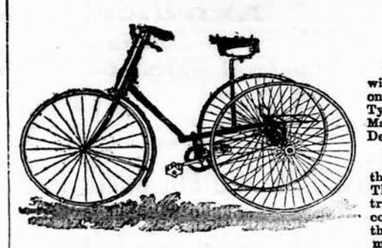
Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.
Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA. — HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of M. J. MARTYN, *Penang.*

THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,
THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,
MANUFACTURED BY
HILLMAN HERBERT AND COOPER, LIMITED,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.
Price Lists free on application.

THE "HOLBEIN NO. 1."
"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER"
This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.
Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 22-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 320-0

THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.
"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."
A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well-made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.
Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 16-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 250-0


THE "PREMIER" SAFETY RACER
"THE "RECORD" RACER OF THE DAY"
Is built as light as the necessary strength will permit, the workmanship and materials being of the first grade. Fitted with an improved system of double Ball steering head which enables the rider, in track racing to turn sharp corners at a high rate of speed. A grand machine for fast Racing men.
Fitted with the new *inflated racing* Cushion Tyres.
Manufacturers' Catalogue price'..... £ 23
Delivered free in Bombay or Poona..... Rs. 335 cash


THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE.
"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."
An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.
Manufacturers' Catalogue Price ... ... £ 21-10
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, Cash... ... ... Rs. 350-0
Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.
BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.
Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*
Gold Medal International Health Exhibition.
In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.
Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.
F. B. BENGER & Co., Ltd., Otter Works, MANCHESTER.

ELASTIC FABRICS

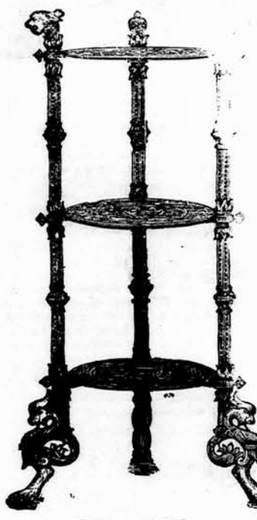
Trade Mark.
ASK FOR
"LION & SUN" Elastics.
BOOT WEBS. ELASTIC BRAIDS.
GARTER WEBS. ELASTIC CORDS.
BRACE WEBS. SURGICAL WEBS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND,
BRUCE & SON, SOUTH WIGSTON, NEAR LEICESTER.
(Successors to H. Turner & Son.) (ENGLAND).
Sets of Samples sent free to any Dealer. *Orders through English Merchants*

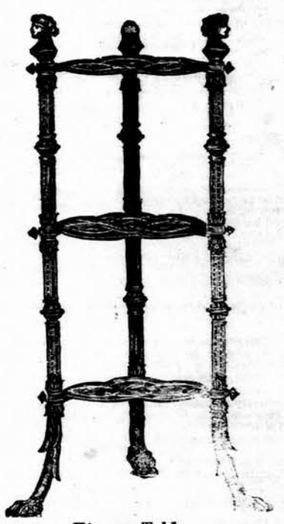
BAHADUR CIGARS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N.B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

LAMP WAREHOUSE.
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.
MAJOLICA ARTWARE!
Flowerpots, Wallplates, Dessertservices, Flowervases, Trays, Cakestands, Jardinieres, Centrepieces, Ashtrays, etc., etc.

Lady's Desk Lamp.

Lady's Desk Lamp.

Etagere-Table.
No. 1550.
Nickelplated... Rs. 15 0
Black with gold ,, 15 8

No. 20131.
MAJOLICA-FLOWERPOT
with raised coloured flowers and birds and raised Bamboo pattern panels.
6¾" high ..... Rs. 3 0 0
8" ,, ... ,, 4 0 0
10" ,, ... ,, 6 0 0
11¾" ,, ... ,, 9 0 0
Send for Illustrated Price List of MAJOLICA ARTWARE and ETAGERE-TABLES! The prettiest and most useful DRAWING-ROOM SIDE TABLES.

Etagere-Table.
No. 1556.
Nickelplated... Rs. 26
Black with gold ,, 27 8

ORIGINAL PRIZE MEDALLISTS.
LAMBERT & BUTLER'S FINEST SMOKING TOBACCOS.

TRADE MARK.
LOG CABIN, MAY BLOSSOM, JESSAMINE, PRIZE MEDAL BIRD'S-EYE, GOLD FLAKE, GOLDEN VALLEY, WAVERLEY MIXTURE, VIKING NAVY CUT, NAVY CUT, GARRICK, SUN-DRIED HONEY DEW.
Are now supplied in Patent Air-tight Self-fixing Tins and Packets bearing our Name and Trade Mark, without which none are genuine.
Of all Stores & Dealers throughout India & the Colonies. LONDON BONDED CAVENDISH WORKS, 85, LONG ACRE, LONDON.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, CHEST COMPLAINTS, & BRONCHITIS
ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR.
Persons with Weak Lungs or of Delicate Constitutions will find most valuable information in Mr. G. T.
CONGREVE'S WORK ON CONSUMPTION.
Showing that direful Disease to be curable in all its stages, and containing many interesting and authentic cases, with Letters from Ministers of all Denominations, including the late Rev. C. H. SPURGEON.
PRICE 6d.—Can be obtained of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta; "Times of India" Office, Bombay.
DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS.
Specially prepared by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE from the Prescription of an eminent Physician, as a Mild, Safe, and
TONIC APERIENT FOR DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.
The ELIXIR AND PILLS may be obtained in bottles at 1/½, 2·9, 4·6, &c., from—Calcutta: SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., BATHGATE & Co., SCOTT, THOMPSON & Co. Bombay: TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR. Madras: WEST & Co. Allahabad: LYELL & Co. Lahore: GILLON & Co. Assam: PLNTERS' STORES Rangoon: DA SOUZA, and from all leading Stores throughout India.

DINNEFORD'S
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

VIAL'S WINE
TRADE MARK.
TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.

WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.
Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.
J. VIAL, Chemist, 14, Rue Victor Hugo, Lyons, France
KEMP & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.
Manufacturers of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools, Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.
Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.
Navigation Works: BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.
I. HERRING & SONS CAST STEEL. SHEFFIELD.

No more **ASTHMA** nor **OPPRESSION**, nor **COUGHS** BY EMPLOYING
D' Clery's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM H. J. MARTYN Jr., at Penang.

GOLD & CO.'S

TRADE MARK.
BIRMINGHAM. ENGLAND.
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.
To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India,
And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 6, Mincheap, London; R. Harriss & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de RIVOLI.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.